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LAST EDITION

CONSCRIPTION ISSUE RAISED IN AUSTRALIA

Owing to Increasing Demand,
Government Considering Ad-
visability of Submitting Ques-
tion Again to Referendum

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau
MELBOURNE, Vic. (Saturday)—
In view of the increasing demand for conscription, in many quarters, the Government has decided to consider the advisability of referring the whole question, once again, to the Australian people for decision by means of a referendum. In taking this course the Government will be following the policy foreshadowed by Mr. Hughes during his election campaign early this year when he maintained that, inasmuch as the Australian people had decided by referendum against conscription, he did not regard conscription as an immediate policy in his program, but that in view of the rapid way in which conditions were changing, from month to month, he would, if returned to power, reserve the right to refer the matter again to the people at any time.

It is almost exactly a year ago that the final returns on the referendum showed that Australia had rejected conscription by 1,146,000 to 1,085,000. Some three months previously Mr. Hughes, on his return from England, had strongly advocated conscription as the only means by which Australia could maintain her forces at the front, and on August 31 of last year he introduced his conscription referendum bill into the House of Representatives. The debate which followed was a long and, at times, a bitter one, but the bill finally passed the House of Representatives by 47 votes to 12 and, later on, the Senate by 17 votes to 9. The question was then referred to the electors, some 200,000 of whom were soldiers at the front, with the result already stated.

Meanwhile, Mr. Hughes has been steadily losing ground with his own party, the Labor Party. The official Labor Party was bitterly opposed to conscription. It could not forgive Mr. Hughes' advocacy of the policy, and ultimately expelled the Prime Minister and those labor members who supported him from the party. Mr. Hughes, however, quickly entered into a working agreement with the Liberals, and when a general election became inevitable last March, he appealed to the country on broad national lines, and was returned to power with a substantial majority. The fact that Australia only rejected conscription, a year ago, by about a 5 per cent plurality has always rendered it likely that the question would come up for reconsideration at an early date.

EDINBURGH HEARS AMBASSADOR PAGE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
EDINBURGH, Scotland (Saturday)—
Dr. Walter Hines Page, United States Ambassador, yesterday received the freedom of Edinburgh. In the morning he placed a wreath on the statue of Abraham Lincoln in old Calton. Among those present at the conferring of the freedom of the city in Usher's Hall were Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner for Australia; General Sir J. S. Ewart, Scottish commander, and Admiral Sir Cecil Burney.

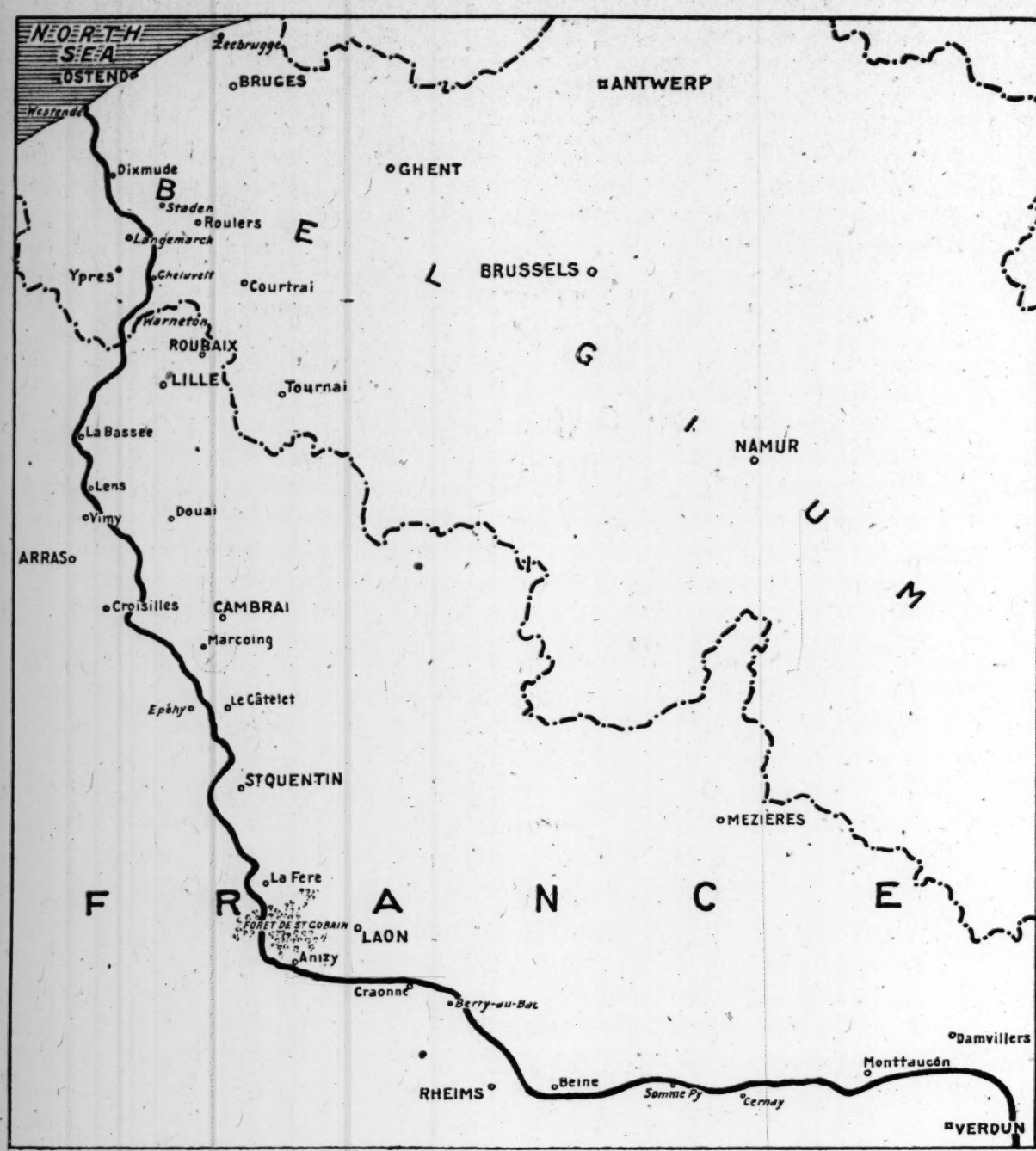
Mr. Page spoke of the American people's astonishment when the rush of barbarism did not content itself with the threat to Europe, but ordered the United States from the seas and planned an attack on its honor and territory. The whole American people had come in, without any division of opinion, and without reference to the cost. They were willing to stake all and they would stake, if need be, their last man and their last dollar.

Mr. Page recounted what the United States had done, and concluded by saying that there could not be the slightest doubt of the issue. As to the future there must be a conscious effort to forestall any such world war and they could depend for such action upon two powers which were necessary and indispensable, Great Britain and the United States. In no spirit of pride, but in a spirit of solemn obligation to themselves and the rest of the world, they might as well frankly recognize that upon the English-speaking peoples depended hereafter the safety of the world.

NORWAY'S SUPPLY QUESTION VIEWED

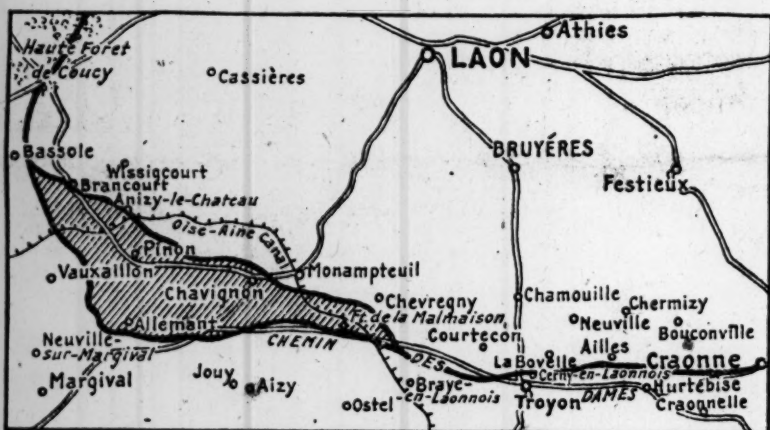
CHRISTIANA, Norway (Saturday)—
The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Thien, speaking in the Storting on the American-Norwegian negotiations concerning the release of supplies for Norway, said:

"We do not doubt that the United States and the Entente Allies wish to be as obliging as possible toward Norway. We think that the services which Norway has rendered during the war, through her navigation and participation in the world's production, which she will continue in the future, are valuable enough to justify hopes of a satisfactory issue to the negotiations now in progress."



Battle front from the North Sea to Verdun

Importance of the German withdrawal in the vicinity of Laon may be gathered from the map on which the points of contact are represented by a heavy line



Section of Aisne front

Map shows the relation of the Chemin des Dames to Laon, and also indicates by the shading the recent French gains in this region

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Any person who will look at the map of the western battle front, from Westende on the North Sea to the great fortress of Verdun, will notice two things. Some little distance from the coast this line bends suddenly, in front of Langemarck, into what has come to be known as the Ypres salient, but on the whole it runs with comparative straightness until it reaches the neighborhood of Laon. Here it makes a rough right angle, continuing, instead of north and south, east and west, to Verdun.

Two things will become immediately apparent from this, that both at Langemarck, where Sir Douglas Haig is hammering, and at Laon, where General Petain is hammering, lies the danger of the line. South of the line at Langemarck lies the great coal and iron district of France, round Roubaix and Lille, a district which it has become of the greatest importance to Germany to hold. As, however, the Ypres salient is made more and more acute, a point is driven into the German line in a way which must end, if the process is continued long enough, in breaking it here.

What this would mean is exactly what happened to the Italians on the Isonzo. The line being broken, the two ends must retreat in disorder to join again further back, and as the ends alone can not retreat the whole line must be drawn back, just as General Cadorna was forced to throw his line back from the Isonzo to the Tagliamento. In the case of the Ypres salient, however, more is involved than the mere withdrawing of the line. The withdrawing would mean the surrender, not only of the coal fields and iron fields of Lille, but of numbers of the U-boat nests on the North Sea, between Westende and Zebrugge. It is more because of the U-boat bases than of anything else, perhaps, that Germany is making such terrific efforts here, and, assisted by the fact that the low countries are half mud and half water, is being able to delay the inevitable.

But the real weakness of the line lies in what is known as the hinge at Laon. It can be seen easily that if the angle, which General Petain is making more and more pronounced here, is successfully accentuated, that is to say, if the line anywhere between this and the Isonzo is broken, the result would be a disaster of the first magnitude.

PHONE SEIZURE IS RECOMMENDED

Mediator Reed Urges the Labor
Secretary to Commandeer Pacific
Company Lines in Five
Western States

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The question of government seizure of telephone lines in five Pacific coast states, in order to end the dispute between officials of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company and their employees rested today in the hands of President Wilson.

Following the expiration of an ultimatum issued by him to the company, United States Mediator Verner Z. Reed, representing Secretary of Labor Wilson, telegraphed the Secretary last night urgently recommending that the plants, properties and the services of officials and employees of the telephone company be immediately commandeered.

A reply from Secretary Wilson is expected today. Mr. Reed declared that he believed commandeering of the company's plants and employees, whether at work or on strike, during the period of the war, is essential to the safe maintenance of the channels of telephone communication on the Pacific Coast.

Until Mr. Reed issued his ultimatum, the international and district official of the Electric Workers Union had intended to call the deferred general strike at 4 p. m. yesterday. As soon as Mr. Reed acted, however, international Vice-President Grasser requested all locals to keep their men at work until the situation had cleared and also requested all union men in the Northwest now on strike to resume work.

WHISKEY FOR ARMY LABELED MEDICINE

BALTIMORE, Md.—Frenzendorf & Brown, distillers at Colgate, have recently shipped to the medical supply station of the army at New York 150 barrels of six and seven-year-old Maryland rye whiskey. It was ordered by the War Department.

The barrels are labeled: "For medicinal purposes."

SOCIALIST EFFORTS IN UNITED STATES

Great Endeavors Being Made
by Party to Gain Control of
City Governments in Number
of Important Communities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Socialists are making great endeavors to gain control of city governments shortly in a number of important communities in the East and Middle West, besides New York City, where Hillquit's campaign has overshadowed Socialist activity elsewhere. The chief Socialist issues are the war policy of the United States and the high cost of living.

Figures of prominence in the Peoples Council are taking an active part in the Socialist campaign. Notable among them are Prof. Scott Nearing of Toledo, where a warm contest is being waged, Nearing being the head of the council; James Maurer of Reading, Pa., where the Socialists are hopeful of winning, Maurer being one of the council's executive board; and Seymour Steadman of Chicago, who presided over the Peoples Council meeting here as chairman and is now campaigning for judge of the Superior Court.

J. Louis Engdahl, who was editor of the party's official organ, the American Socialist, before its second-class mailing privileges were taken away and the paper was discontinued, is briefly sketching the Socialist campaigns to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said:

"In New York State, outside of the city, there are three and possibly four Socialist campaigns of importance being waged, namely in Schenectady, Gloversville, Jamestown and Buffalo. In Ohio also there are several interesting situations. Our biggest city there is Dayton. The charge of pro-Germanism was exploded when the local German daily attacked the Socialists. The election is for commissioners in the city manager form of government, they to name the city manager."

"Is the war there an issue?" Mr. Engdahl was asked.

"Well, the other side makes it an issue," he replied, "and we have to beat it on that issue. But the Socialists are giving special attention to local problems, such as the municipalizing of public utilities. The high cost of living is our best issue everywhere. Next to Dayton, Toledo is our best town in Ohio, and it is there that Scott Nearing, head of the Peoples Council, lives. He publishes a little weekly paper which the Socialists have been using and scattering through the city with a lot of Socialist literature incorporated. In Cincinnati, Cleveland, Hamilton and Columbus, the Socialists also are strongly represented, in addition to some other small places."

"In Pennsylvania our largest point is Reading, with a population of 100,000, though in McKeesport and New Castle also the Socialists are very strong. In Pittsburgh we failed by a few hundred of nominating our man for mayor."

ECONOMIC CRISIS FACING GERMANY

Lord Robert Cecil Says Factors
in World Situation Placing
Central Powers in Peril—
Economic Offensives Urged

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The inexorable economic facts of the world situation, without any manipulation by the Entente Allies, are steadily placing the Central Powers in a most perilous position economically. That is the conclusion Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, has reached as the result of a review of the economic world situation, which is the especial function of his department.

In an interview yesterday he said: "Some American papers talk as if the Allies were organizing a great economic offensive to be directed against the Central Powers when a military peace arrives. They forecast an economic war after the war. I do not wish to express myself at the moment on this subject. What I wish to emphasize to you is that the sheer economic facts of the situation are threatening disaster to Germany and are doing so the more Germany persists in her stubborn resistance."

The position is that every day sees an increase in the danger of a world shortage of important and vital commodities and raw materials. This is due to the direct and indirect influence of the war in increasingly diverting labor from production, in increasingly causing the destruction of these commodities and in other ways. As the war draws on, the position becomes progressively more serious. Now, between them, Germany's opponents control very great numbers of these commodities, in many cases having a practical monopoly.

"It is becoming daily more evident that after the war the Entente Allies will have to apportion these raw materials with care and will have to satisfy, first, their own needs, and then, if there is a surplus, they will have to consider the needs of neutrals. Only then will they be able to consider the question of allowing the Central Powers to have what remains, if anything remains."

"The longer the war lasts the less there will be to go round. That is an inevitable and essential fact of the present situation. These facts, it is evident, do not depend in any way on the Allies' desire to use their power. The economic position of the Central Powers is, therefore, very precarious, and if the war goes on, I can see no prospect of anything but disaster for them after the war."

"Is that matter not closely preoccupying the Central Powers now?" The Christian Science Monitor representative asked. "To a certain extent, possibly," Lord Robert replied. "But I do not know that the Central Powers realize the full gravity of the situation. Even when a military situation like that in Italy is holding public attention, do not forget the economic factor. Sooner or later it is going to have a decisive effect on the fortunes of the war."

"The Entente cobelligerents are overwhelmingly stronger and growing stronger than the Central Powers in the economic forces they can wield. They have a joint population 10 times greater than the Central Empires and wealth in proportion. I think it would be criminal not to use this power. Slackness in using it means so many more lives lost and so much longer duration of the miseries of the war. I should like to see economic offensives, an actual phase of the war effort, undertaken with the utmost energy. With our enormous power we cobelligerents can do more than we are doing if all act together."

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PATROL BOATS LOST IN BATTLE

British Warships Sink Enemy
Vessels in the Cattegat—Ger-
man Cruiser Reported Sunk

LONDON, England (Saturday)—
British warships in the Cattegat
destroyed 10 armed enemy patrol
boats, without loss to themselves, in
a naval engagement, announced by the
Admiralty today.

"Our naval forces operating in the
Cattegat have apparently been en-
gaged," the statement added. "Naval
forces, probably patrol vessels, have
been detached to bring in prisoners."

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sat-
urday)—A German cruiser was sunk by
British warships north of Gothenburg
after a two and a half hours fight,
according to a dispatch printed by the
Berlingske Tidende today. A number
of German wounded were said to be
en route to Copenhagen.

The German cruiser was the Marie
Flenborg, a vessel of 3000 tons. Sixty-
four prisoners were captured.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—A
new German vessel—"an electrically
controlled high-speed boat"—was re-
ported by the Admiralty today to have
made an unsuccessful attack on British
patrol vessels off the Belgian
coast.

FORE RIVER STRIKE AGREEMENT URGED

"Your Country Needs Your Serv-
ices," Says Telegram From
Shipping Board, Asking Men
to Try and Settle Question

That the Washington Government is
deeply concerned over the strike of
mechanics at the Fore River ship-
building works in Quincy, which pre-
vented the scheduled launching of
two war vessels today, was evidenced
in the receipt today by strike leaders
of a telegram from the United States
Shipping Board urging the men to ex-
ert every possible effort to reach an
immediate settlement. Before the
Quincy Board of Trade last night Joseph
W. Powell, directing head of the
Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation's
ship construction activities, declared
the strike is the result of German
propaganda.

The telegram from the shipping
board was received by the strike com-
mittee of the machinists and was
turned over to Robert Fochner, inter-
national organizer of the Amalgamated
Association of Machinists and
Machinists' Helpers. In calling upon
the men to use all their power to
settle the strike, the board declared:
"Your country needs your services."
Mayor Joseph L. Whiton of Quincy
has offered his services as mediator,
if both sides wished his intervention.

More of the strikers returned to
work today, according to officials of
the plant. The men who returned
were machinists, boiler makers, ream-
ers and riveters. In the machine shop
it was said there were 140 men at
work today where on Friday only 64
men were working.

Fred C. Boland, vice-president of the
International Association of Black-
smiths and Anvil Workers, arrived in
Quincy today from Washington and
declared that patriotism must be dis-
played by all parties involved in the
labor controversy at the Fore River
works. He urged the men to hold
together.

About 1800 men gathered in Alpha
Hall this morning and were addressed
by George Gardner, an organized for

(Continued on page two, column three)

RUSSIA STOUTLY WITH THE ALLIES, MR. LANSING SAYS

Russian Embassy Joins With
Secretary in Explaining the
Kerensky Call for Aid—
New Loan Made to Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—United States
Government officials consider the
statement of the Russian Premier, Mr.
Kerensky, to the effect that Russia's
Allies will have to bear her burden,
not as a warning that Russia has or
will quit the war, but as an expres-
sion of the immediate need of extend-
ing aid and support to the Russian na-
tion.

In fact, both the State Department
and the Russian Embassy have issued
statements emphatically denying that
Russia is out of the war or countenanc-
ing for a single moment even a
flickering thought of a separate peace.
Press reports were circulated through-
out the country on Friday to the effect
that Russia had quit the war.

After denying that such was the
case, Secretary Lansing said "Premier
Kerensky and his Government, far
from yielding to discouragement, are
still animated by a strong determina-
tion to organize all Russia's resources
in a whole-hearted resistance and
carry the war through to a victorious
completion."

As an explanation of Premier Ker-
ensky's attitude, the Russian Embassy
gave out the following: "What Prem-
ier Kerensky expressed was only a
feeling of the Russian people that aid
and support be extended to them, and
that the encouragement from the
Allies is justified to a nation that has
borne such heavy burdens and is now
in a period of fundamental adjustment.
No word of Premier Kerensky was in-
tended to express any blame or sar-
casm against allied action."

It is realized thoroughly in United
States government circles that Russia
is now under "a period of fundamen-
tal readjustment," and as a nation is har-
monizing all discordant elements into
a united whole which will, in the
spring, play an important part in the
Allies' military operations. That Rus-
sia at the present time is unable to be-
gin or maintain a vigorous offensive is
no secret to United States government
officials. That aid should be extended
to the Government of Russia, that
every ounce of moral support should be
lent to that struggling nation, is
strongly felt.

That the United States Government
has abundant faith in Russia and her
value as an ally to the Allies fighting
for one cause, is proved by this
Government's authorization on Fri-
day of a loan of \$31,000,000 to the Gov-
ernment of which Mr. Kerensky is
Premier. This makes the total amount
of money paid the Russian Govern-
ment by the United States since this
country entered the war out of its
previously authorized credits, \$190,-
000,000. Credits totaling \$325,000,000
to Russia have been authorized by the
United States Treasury. Including
Friday's transaction, there remains
available for Russia here \$134,100,-
000. There is no intention to with-
draw any of the unexpired Russian
credits. Premier Kerensky's state-
ment has not changed a particle the
attitude of the United States Govern-
ment toward Russia.

The latest credit, previous to Fri-
day's, given to Russia by the United
States Government was \$50,000,000 on
Oct. 12. Two credits, the first \$175,-
000,000, the second \$100,000,000, had
been authorized previously to meet
expenditures of the Russian Govern-
ment in the United States for munitions,
clothing, railroad equipment and
other supplies bought here.

The great United States credit of
\$325,000,000 is being withdrawn in
comparatively small installments.
Withdrawals to date by the Russian
Government are as follows: July 6,
\$35,000,000; July 13, \$10,000,000; Aug.
1, \$2,000,000; Aug. 23, \$2,500,000;
Aug. 29, \$37,500,000; Aug. 30, \$10,000,-
000; Sept. 25, \$15,000,000; Oct. 2, \$22,-
200,000; Oct. 11, \$20,000,000; Oct. 25,
\$5,000,000; and today's contemplated
withdrawal, \$31,700,000.

Great Britain's advances to Russia
are perhaps almost ten times as great
as the sum advanced by the United
States. It is estimated that since the
war began England has advanced at
least \$3,000,000,000 to Russia, and it
is known that she was still advancing
funds a short time ago, and contem-
plated a continuance of the practice
as long as necessary.

A high percentage of the money ad-
vanced by England has been spent in
the United States, much of it during
the first year of the war, when Great
Britain virtually assumed Russia's
obligations for munitions and other
supplies in this country.

Friday's authorized transfer to Rus-
sia's credit of \$31,700,000 should not
be construed, it was said, as a new
loan; but represents a payment out
of money which this Government has
already authorized to be paid.

Latest official advices from Russia
indicate that the expenditures of that
country since the beginning of the
war to Aug. 1 of this year have been
\$124,500,000,000; and that since that
time her daily expenditure has been
approximately \$15,000,000.

Position of Russia

Premier Kerensky's Views as Reported
by the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the
interview published by the Asso-

lated Press, Premier Kerensky is quoted as having said Russia was worn out by the long strain, but that it was ridiculous to say the country was out of the war. The Premier referred to the years in which Russia had fought her own campaigns alone, with no such assistance as has been extended to France by Great Britain and now by America. He said he felt help was needed urgently, and that Russia asked it as her right. He urged that the United States give aid, in the form of money and supplies, and appealed to the world not to lose faith in the Russian revolution.

"Russia has fought consistently since the beginning. She saved France and England from disaster early in the war. She is now worn out by the strain and claims as her right that the Allies now shoulder the burden."

Thus Premier Kerensky is reported as having explained Russia's position to the Associated Press correspondent. The latter called attention to widely contradictory reports on Russian conditions and asked the Premier for a frank statement of the facts. The interview goes on to say: "It has been said by travelers returning from England and elsewhere to America that opinion among the people, not officially, but generally, is that Russia is virtually out of the war." It was explained.

"Is Russia out of the war?" Premier Kerensky laughed. "That," he answered, "is a ridiculous question. Russia is taking an enormous part in the war. One has only to remember history. Russia began the war for the Allies. While she was already fighting England was only preparing and America was only observing."

"Russia at the beginning bore the whole brunt of the fighting, thereby saving Great Britain and France. People who say she is out of the war have short memories. We have fought since the beginning and they must now take the heaviest part of the burden on their shoulders."

"At present Russian public opinion is greatly agitated by the question: 'Where is the great British fleet now that the German fleet is out in the Baltic?'"

"Russia," the Premier repeated, "is worn out. She has been fighting 1½ years longer than England."

"Could an American army be of use if sent to Russia?"

"It would be impossible to send one," said Premier Kerensky. "It is a question of transportation. The difficulties are too great."

"If America cannot send troops, what would be the most useful way for her to help Russia?" was asked.

"Have her send boots, leather, iron and," the Premier added emphatically, "money."

"Russia has fought alone—is fighting alone," Premier Kerensky said. "France has had England to help her from the start, and now America has come in."

The Premier was asked regarding the morale of the Russian people and the Russian Army. He answered:

"The masses are worn out economically. The disorganized state of life in general has had a demoralizing effect on the people. They doubt the possibility of the attainment of their hopes."

"What is the lesson to the democracies of the world of the Russian revolution?"

"This," Premier Kerensky replied, "is for them to find out. They must not lose faith in the Russian revolution, because it is not a political revolution, but an economic one, and a revolution of facts. The Russian revolution is only seven months' old. No one has the right to feel disillusioned about it. It will take years to develop. In France, which is only as large as three Russian departments (states), it took five years for their revolution to develop fully."

Asked what he expected from the Constituent Assembly, the Premier said:

"The Constituent Assembly begins a new chapter in the history of the revolution. Its voice certainly will be the most important factor in the future of Russia."

"What future do you picture for Russia, after the war?"

"No one can draw any real picture of the future," Premier Kerensky said. "Naturally, a man who really loves his country will hope for all good things, but that is only his viewpoint, which may or may not be accepted by others."

Russia's Right

Entitled to Support From America, Says Professor Harper

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—Samuel N. Harper, professor of Russian literature and language in the University of Chicago, who has just returned to the United States from Russia, telegraphs The Christian Science Monitor from this city as follows:

"The Kerensky statement as printed in the afternoon papers of Friday needs no explanation or elaboration. It states what America should have realized all these months, namely, that Russia has a right to expect moral and material support from democratic America."

Petrograd Is Ready

Governor Decides Upon Drastic Measures Against Maximalists

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—The projected Maximalist demonstrations which are expected to be arranged for Sunday, are regarded with alarm by the newspapers, and are securing the alert attention of the authorities.

Various regimental committees have telegraphed the Government, offering armed assistance to foil the plotters' intrigues, and Petrograd's military Governor, it is reported, has decided upon drastic measures. He has at any rate directed the Petrograd garrison



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Paul Thompson

Alexander Kerensky

to be ready to lend vigorous assistance to the civil and military authorities to prevent the demonstrations.

Maxim Gorky's paper, Novaya Jizn, even expresses detestation of the project as calculated to throw one part of the population against another and drown the revolution in blood.

Russia Still Firm

Rumor of Withdrawal Emphatically Denied in London

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Inquiries in the most reliable quarters reveal the fact that nothing is known of the rumor circulated that Russia has given in, and all such rumors can be most emphatically denied.

REICHSTAG LOSES BY APPOINTMENT

New Chancellor Is Entirely Reactionary and Will Work for Vatican Peace Offensive

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—A Berlin telegram states that the Kaiser has relieved Dr. Michaelis of the office of Imperial Chancellor, Prussian Premier and Foreign Minister, and conferred on him the Chain of the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle, while appointing Count von Hertling his successor.

In some quarters the appointment is characterized as a victory for the Reichstag majority bloc, but this is not proved by the facts. Count von Hertling is entirely reactionary, and the Frankfurter Zeitung admitted that when the Reichstag adjourned it had thereby renounced all influence on any ministerial changes, while the Leipziger Volks Zeitung, the Socialist majority organ, took a similar view, predicting that while there would probably be a show of bargaining with the party leaders, it would not be because it was desired to make the decision dependent on them, but with a view to using them in carrying through a decision already taken. This view is confirmed by the fact that so late as Wednesday the Prussian press was generally hostile to Count von Hertling's appointment, whereas it now appears that Herr von Kuehlmann has done much to secure it, thus strengthening the view that the chief motive is to facilitate the Central Powers' peace offensive in conjunction with the Vatican.

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AUSTRALIA AND THE ABORIGINES

Colonial Secretary Outlines Activities of Department Charged With Care of Natives—Work of Missions Is Praised

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

PERTH, W. Aus.—The Australian governments fully recognize their responsibility in the care of the aborigines, and everything is done to help them. Civilization, however, has in one way not been beneficial to the native tribes of Australia, for the more the colonist settles in outlying districts, the scarcer the natives become. The various state governments do all they can to help and protect the aborigines. The work accomplished on behalf of the natives of Western Australia was recently reviewed at the eighth anniversary of the Australian Aborigines Mission, which was held at Perth, the capital of Western Australia. The Governor of the State, Sir William Ellison-Macartney, presided, and was well supported. Much interest was shown by those present on the subject of the Aborigines Mission, and many accounts of the work and experience in connection with the mission were given.

The Chief Protector of Aborigines said that a number of aborigines and half-castes had asked over and over again if they could go to the war, and he thought that a regiment of 200 or 300 strong could be formed tomorrow.

The colonial secretary said he was glad of the opportunity of briefly outlining the present activities of the department charged with the care of the aborigines. There was no doubt that the aborigines were decreasing in numbers—particularly on the goldfields, the Murchison, and the Gascoyne. On the other hand, the number of half-castes appeared to be increasing, and that constituted one of the most difficult problems which the department had to face. It was hoped that the solution might be found in the establishment of native settlements, of which there were at present four in existence.

By far the most important was the Moala Bulla cattle station in West Kimberley. That station was acquired in 1910 for something over £18,000, and the capital outlay in connection with it totaled £21,447. It comprised about 1,250,000 acres of some of the best country in the Kimberley districts, and from the outset it had been practically self-supporting. If the value of the cattle killed for the natives was taken into account. The primary object for which that station was established was to check the depredations by natives amongst the cattle running on the various stations in Kimberley. That object had been attained. There were always about 500 natives settled at the station, whilst fully three times that number came under its influence.

The Carrolup River settlement, 20 miles west of Katanning, was established by Mr. Underwood during his period of office as Honorary Minister, for the purpose of making a home for all the indigent and aged natives and half-castes in the southwest, and also as an institution in which the many aboriginal and half-caste waifs and strays, thrown upon the care of the department from time to time, might receive proper care and education, in the hope of turning them into useful and self-supporting citizens. At that settlement there was an area of 10,000 acres of land, and it was hoped by the means of agriculture and sheep-raising to make it self-supporting. There were at present about 70 natives residing there, and it was expected that the number would increase to about 200. Although established only two years, excellent progress had been made at very little cost. The latest settlement was that at Moore River, eight miles east of Mogumber. It contained about 5000 acres and as there was a large number of natives waiting to enter the settlement, it was proposed to push on with its development on lines similar to those which promised so favorably at Carrolup.

He trusted it would be recognized that in establishing these settlements the Government was by no means ungrateful of the excellent work that was being done by the different missions. For some months past consideration had been given to the question of subsidizing missions. It was felt that the system lacked definite method. A common ground had now been set up on which every mission would be subsidized according to the number of indigents and children maintained at the request of the department, a distinction being drawn between those missions that had received grants of land from the Government, and those that had not been similarly assisted. Some of the missions would benefit by the new method of distribution, and none would suffer. A considerable sum was spent in the purchase of Dorri and Bernier islands eight years ago and the erection of buildings, and since then £46,000 had been expended in upkeep. It worked out at an average of about £70 for each native during the eight years, and the present annual cost, with an average of about 50 on the islands, was £5000. He had nothing to say against the establishments on these islands, on the contrary, he believed there was need for them at the time, but he was firmly convinced that, because of the difficulties of transport and attendance, the present cost was altogether out of proportion to the good that was being accomplished. The Chief Protector of Aborigines was shortly visiting the northern stations and would make further inquiry into the matter.

He desired to make reference to one other matter, and that was the necessity for better regulation of the employment and payment of natives. The system recently adopted in respect of the issue of permits for the employ-

ment of natives had had the astonishing result of increasing, in a single year, the number of natives in legal employment from 2000 to 6000. Something was still needed in the direction of insuring that the earnings of the natives should be applied to the maintenance of their dependents, so that the State might not have to keep the wives and families of natives who were in permanent remunerative employment, and that matter was receiving close attention.

Mr. G. H. Knibbs, the well-known statistician to the Australian Government, says it would appear that the aboriginal population of Australia was never large, and that the life led by them was, in many parts of the country, a most precarious one. With the continued advance of settlement the numbers have shrunk to such an extent that in the more densely populated states they are practically negligible. Thus, at the census of 1911 the number of pure aborigines who were employed by whites or were living in proximity to settlements of whites was stated to be only 19,939. In some of the states, however, more particularly in Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and the Northern Territory, there are, in addition, considerable numbers of natives still in the "savage" state, numerical information concerning whom is of a most unreliable nature, and can be regarded as little more than the result of mere guessing.

Ethnologically interesting as is this remarkable and rapidly disappearing race, practically all that has been done to increase a knowledge of them, their laws, habits, customs and languages, has been the result of more or less spasmodic and intermittent effort on the part of enthusiasts, either in private life or the public service. An enumeration of them has never been seriously undertaken in connection with any Australian census, though a record of the numbers who were in the employ of whites, or living in contiguity to the settlements of whites, has on the occasion of the recent census, usually been made. Various guesses as to the number of aboriginal natives at present in Australia have been hazarded, and the general opinion appeared to have prevailed that 150,000 might be taken as a rough approximation to the total. More recent estimates, however, have given results considerably below this figure.

The Australian aborigines keep to their tribal communities, each being restricted to its own particular territory. They belong to some of the few races in the world who have no instinct for agriculture, and more than this, no traces in this direction have ever been found. On the other hand, they are extraordinarily good hunters and have a great facility for catching fish. They show great skill with their rude instruments of war, and are very ingenious in securing game.

In Queensland, where some 4500 natives are in employment, their wages vary from 3s. a week, all found, to 30s. a week and food. The Protector of Aborigines banks a portion of their wages, and a sum approaching £50,000 has been placed in the Government Savings Bank on their behalf. The latest statistics from Tasmania show that there are but three natives on that island, Victoria, being the next state with the smallest native population; here the figures reach only 200.

LAND SETTLEMENT FOR EX-SERVICE MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—The general committee of the British Empire Land Settlement Propaganda League recently held a meeting at the Mansion House, over which the Lord Mayor presided. The executive committee reported that the preliminary work of the league was progressing. They were of opinion that the Government should take up the subject of the settlement of ex-service men on the land, without delay, as being a necessary part of their responsibility toward the men serving the Empire in the war. The after-care of sailors and soldiers in some practical form was a work that should be temporized with no longer. The league was anxious not to hinder or embarrass the authorities in any way, but to assist the Government in their work by sustaining, promoting and concentrating public opinion and interest. Central temporary offices, it was stated, had been secured in London, a number of letters offering support had been received, and the Lord Mayor was about to issue an appeal for funds. Many kindred institutions had expressed their willingness to appoint representatives on the general committee. A scheme had been prepared for doing propaganda work throughout the country by means of meetings, and the distribution of literature, and it was intended to form representative local committees under the presidency of the Mayor, if possible, to start new branches of the league.

The Lord Mayor, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the scheme must succeed because it was sound and good. It was the best way in which they might repay the debt to the men who were fighting for them. Legislation was needed for extending the powers of the government departments in dealing with post-war problems. It was necessary that an outlet should be found to relieve the congestion of the cities when demobilization took place and so prevent an industrial upheaval. The correspondence that had been received showed how keen the public and the men at the front were on the question of the land. Thanks to the support of the press, all the overseas governments had now accepted responsibility for the future welfare of the Empire's fighting men, and they hoped that before long the home Government would fall into line. Repatriation was a national duty, the cost of which must be borne by the general taxpayer.

Sir John Taverner, Agent-General for Victoria, stated that the War Office had taken a publicist at the front, and 17 per cent of the men had expressed a desire to go on the land after the war.

CORK WELCOMES IRISH CONVENTION

Official Greetings Offered to Delegates—Sir Horace Plunkett Expresses Optimism Regarding Convention Outlook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor CORK, Ireland.—The Irish Convention, in its tenth session, assembled in Cork at the Crawford Municipal Technical Institute. At the conclusion of the opening day's sitting the delegates were entertained to lunch by the members of the Cork Harbor Board at the Clarence Hall, Imperial Hotel.

The chairman of the Cork Harbor Commissioners presided, and offered to Sir Horace Plunkett and his colleagues of the Irish Convention a warm southern welcome and cordial welcome to the important port and harbor of Cork. They thanked them for visiting their city, he said, and congratulated them on their wisdom in extending the sphere of their labors to the extremities of that island, whereby they had brought North, South, East and West together in friendship, amity and accord. In proposing the toast of the Irish Convention, he continued, the question naturally arose—what was their mission and what their desires? No more sacred and responsible duty was ever entrusted to any body of men than the framing of a constitution for their country on which would depend the welfare of generations yet unborn, and to endeavor to restore that country to her rightful position as a nation. Every tongue demanded and every heart throbbed for a domestic legislation, whereby tranquillity would be restored, her resources cultivated, her trade developed and a new era established in a prosperous and contented Ireland. Such, he believed, were their desires. That they might succeed in their labors was the earnest wish of the Irish race at home and abroad, and their fervent prayer that the God of wisdom might guide them and bring their deliberations to a successful termination. That convention brought back memories of the past. Since the Dungannon Convention of 1872, when the Volunteers thundered forth their demand for legislative independence, and obtained their Irish Charter of Liberty, which resulted in many years of unexampled prosperity, there had not been a more brilliant and distinguished gathering of Irishmen assembled together than those that were charged now with the regeneration of their native land. One great and united effort would place them among the first nations of the earth, and those who had the glory of contributing to that event, would be forever recorded and their names handed down to posterity as the emancipators of their country and the healers of her wounds. In coupling the name of their distinguished chairman, Sir Horace Plunkett, with the toast of the Irish Convention, he said, he could assure him that his selection as chairman was received with universal satisfaction throughout the length and breadth of Ireland, and nowhere more than in Cork, where his 30 years of indefatigable labor for Ireland was appreciated and prized. It was not surprising then that the author of that classic, "Ireland in the New Century," should be selected as the captain of that ship, which he was sure he would pilot into safe anchorage with all the knowledge and experience he commanded. The toast was most enthusiastically received.

Sir Horace Plunkett, who was received with applause on rising to respond, explained that the reason which originally decided them to accept the invitation to the southern capital was that they felt it was quite as important that their northern friends should get to know the life of the extreme south of Ireland, as it was for the peoples of the agricultural parts of Ireland to get to know and to understand the mighty achievements and industry and commerce of the northeast corner of Ireland.

"The chairman had told you," he continued, "that in spite of the secrecy which we observe, some 96 of us, mostly married, a note of optimism seems to prevail. It is more than justified. But let me say a word about this irritating secrecy. I am not quite sure that the real reason for it is generally understood. It is the first time, certainly for over a hundred years, that men of all parties in Ireland have come together for this particular purpose, that is to discuss the existing government of their country and to consider in what manner it may be improved. We have, on recent occasions, increasingly met each other upon other matters—it has almost become a habit to do so—breaking down all barriers—but never before in the recollection of the oldest here or, indeed, I suspect since the days of 1782, when I am not quite sure that the whole of Ireland met together, has there been any such gathering as this. Consequently a great many things have to be said which there has never been an opportunity for saying before, and more than ever before has it become necessary for absolute frankness between those who are met together for this great purpose. Just imagine, for our deliberations were made public! Over and over again men were anxious to come to an agreement with their fellow countrymen holding views that they knew did not command the majority of opinion in the country, wishing to express their views with the object of hearing them answered. They wished to discuss them frankly, and over and over again they have expressed themselves in the convention quite willing to change their views and opinions if only they can be convinced that they are in error.

"I do not think any member of the convention will object to my giving it as my opinion that it is highly improbable that anyone of the 96 has failed to modify some of his opinions.

Well, if this process of expressing unpopular opinions in the hope of being able to revise them were made public, all I can say is that the process would be stayed—the opinions would not be expressed. That is the main secret why we keep our deliberations secret. I know that our secretaries are somewhat irritating, but some people are a little bit impatient at our apparent delay. Yet when you get actually down to work, you find that to build the constitution is one of the most appallingly complicated pieces of work that could be entrusted to any body of men, even however well educated they are for that special work.

In South Africa, Sir Francis Hopwood tells me they took exactly seven months to do their work. I often hear it said that was a much greater achievement, because the country had recently been engaged in war. It was trying to get people to embrace each other who had been at each other's throats. I am not at all sure that it is not easier to sit down in a conciliatory mood after a fight, than when you are talking about fighting, and have not begun.

"I see that the constitution of the convention is often severely criticized. For instance, just about one-half of it consists of representatives of local government bodies, who were not elected to their posts to do the work of constitution building; they were elected to discharge the duties of local administration, but we have not only to devise and build a constitution which will stand and fulfill its purpose, but when we do come to an agreement—as, please God, we shall—we have to commend our proposals to the public, and what better body of men could you have for this purpose than these 47 gentlemen, who at any rate are representative in this way that the democracy of their several districts have chosen them for the places that they occupy."

After expressing the gratification of the convention at the reception they had had in Cork, Sir Horace continued: "All that we want is to be given a fair opportunity. All we can guarantee to our countrymen is that we will do our best to perform the work for which we are appointed. All we ask is to be left alone to do our work, so long as we are given credit for our good intentions, and if at the end we show we are not competent to our task, we should be condemned, and rightly condemned. Personally, I have no such fear. I may, perhaps, have lived long enough in Ireland to be an optimist. Of how many New Irelands have we of this generation dreamed and read! And yet at the risk of being charged with ignorant optimism! I can confess that the convention has made me hope, and I never hoped before, that I should live to see that change of heart out of which alone the real New Ireland can be born. At the worst, we shall have gradually narrowed the differences which keep Irishmen apart. At the best, over the field of our labors, Irishmen of the north and south will continue to meet, and in the larger patriotism say to one another, 'My country is thy country,' and in the larger charity, 'My God is thy God.'"

ITALIAN OFFICERS ON AUSTRIAN CAMPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor ROME, Italy.—Two Italian officers, Sublieutenants Alberti Virgili and Mario Inghetti, who recently succeeded in effecting their escape from the concentration camp of Haymaskel in Hungary, have given an account of their experiences to the Secolo. After they were taken prisoner during last year's Austrian offensive in the Trentino, they were transported first to Innsbruck and then to Poes in Hungary. The Italian officers, who were wounded, had to travel in a swaying third-class carriage, at the extreme end of a train comprised of sleeping compartments, occupied by Austrians and Hungarians. In the camp they were given daily 150 grams of bread and some green food. The officers were allowed to buy meat in small quantities, but the soldiers had to be content with cabbage cooked in water, the small amount of rice sent to them in the parcels they received from their families, bad bread and unspeakable soup. Although they were only allowed to see Austrian newspapers, they managed to obtain monthly to obtain an Italian paper. When this happened great rejoicings would take place, and Cadorna's bulletin would be copied out and put up in all the buildings. During the months of July and August, fully 28 officers attempted to escape from the Austrian concentration camps, but either owing to the lack of maps or provisions, none of the 28 succeeded in getting away.

Sublieutenants Virgili and Inghetti made their escape by means of a little tunnel, which they worked at during many nights under the palisade which surrounded the camp. After an adventurous journey, they reached the Engadine, and made their way into Tyrol, finally reaching Switzerland, and shortly after Italy. Among the different episodes of their captivity the two officers described a visit made to the camp at Haymaskel by Monsignor Valfré di Bonzo, the papal nuncio, who a few days before had handed the Pope's note to Emperor Charles. The prelate made a short speech to the officers, saying that the Emperor of Austria was a most Christian Sovereign, that all that had been said was not entirely true, and that the truth would only be known when the war was over. He spoke of the Emperor's love for Italy, and recommended the officers not to try to escape. Although it was impossible for the officers to reply, they did not conceal their feelings of disgust at this speech. They reported that the soldier prisoners were not disheartened, none of them showed signs of weakness or discouragement, at any rate, in the presence of the Austrians. They suffered, but they suffered in silence.

GERMAN VERSION OF TREASON TRIAL

Author of "J'Accuse" Further Supports His Contention That Russia's Mobilization Was Purely Defensive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—Having concluded his detailed examination of the German presentation of the Soukhomlinoff trial, the author of "J'Accuse," closes his contribution to the Freie Zeitung with some further general arguments in support of his contention that the Russian mobilization was purely defensive in character.

In the first place, he draws attention to the fact that both the Russian former Minister for War and the Russian former Chief-of-Staff united in proclaiming in their evidence that they had urged the general mobilization, and insisted upon its being carried through. Had their motive in so doing been to precipitate war, it is inconceivable, he argues, that they would have openly avowed their action now, especially in view of the downfall of the old régime, instead of endeavoring to conceal their responsibility for the war from the eyes of democratic Russia. Obviously, the reason why they made no such attempt was that they were convinced at the time of the absolute necessity of mobilization as a defensive measure, and were, therefore, not afraid subsequently to avow the part they played. This view is confirmed, he considers, by the fact that both men agreed in stating that Mr. Sazonoff was entirely of their opinion on the subject, and that it was he who finally persuaded the Tzar to allow the mobilization to take its course. In view of the record of the Russian Foreign Minister's efforts to maintain peace, this circumstance alone, he maintains, is sufficient to mark the Russian mobilization as a defensive, and not an offensive act.

A further proof, the writer continues, and one that the Soukhomlinoff trial prominently brings out, is that Russia was extremely ill-prepared for war. Indeed, this constituted the main charge against the former Minister for War, and he himself quite admitted in his evidence the unpreparedness, although he charged others with the responsibility. It was perfectly logical for the present Russian authorities to prosecute Mr. Soukhomlinoff on that head, and to charge him with having deliberately neglected military preparations in the interests of Germany, the writer observes; but it is not logical for Germany, while denying that she bribed Mr. Soukhomlinoff, to argue that he forced on war although his army was unprepared. Her only escape from this dilemma, he points out, is for her to accept the whole of the Russian argument—namely, that the former Minister for War deliberately neglected military preparations, and was bribed by Germany to do so. In which case Germany stands doubly convicted of not only having forced war, but of having bribed the Russian Minister to furnish her with a pretext for declaring it.

Passing to another point, the writer notes the prominence given in the discussions between the Tzar and his advisers on July 30 and 31 to the argument that to stop the general mobilization once it had been set afoot was a "technical impossibility." He admits that, as a layman, he is unable to judge whether this argument was justifiable or not, but he notes that the Kaiser explains, both in his telegram to the Tzar of July 31, and in that to the King of England on Aug. 1, his inability on the same grounds to receive the course of events. What then is allowable for the Emperor Wilhelm and his generals, he writes, is allowable for the Emperor Nicholas

and his generals. If the Emperor Wilhelm, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Aug. 1 could not, for technical reasons, withdraw the mobilization order issued that same day, how should it have been possible for the Russian military authorities, during the night of July 30-31 to withdraw the order for general mobilization issued during the day of July 30?

Meanwhile, the writer contends, the mere fact that the Tzar and his advisers discussed the possibility or impossibility of withdrawing the general mobilization order is sufficient evidence in itself of the defensive character of that mobilization. Men bent on an attack, he argues, do not debate as to whether this or that measure would be best calculated to avert a declaration of war on the other side, but without further ado they rally and set in motion at once their entire forces. If, on the other hand, their aims are purely defensive they naturally debate upon the best means of avoiding a rupture, and some of them might hold, as the Tzar evidently did, that to disarm might deter the enemy's attack. Others, however—and it is to this category that the Tzar's advisers belonged—might be convinced that that attack was already determined upon and inevitable in any case, and that, in consequence, every possible effort must be made to meet it. Mr. Sazonoff and his colleagues probably argued also, the writer adds, that if the Russian mobilization did not provide an excuse for the German declaration of war, some other pretext would be found to serve that purpose—an argument that was justified by the reports circulated in Germany of French air raids on German towns, and of violations of the frontier on the part of both France and Russia.

To sum up, concludes the author of "J'Accuse," the ordering and prosecution of the Russian general mobilization was a protective act against the German attack which was seen to be definitely impending—a protective act prompted by diplomatic, military, technical and psychological considerations, as to the greater or lesser force of which there was a temporary difference of opinion between the Tzar and his advisers during the period from July 30 to 31. These differences led to various telephonic and oral conversations, and ended with the definite decision, reached on July 31, to proceed with the mobilization. That is the meager result of the alleged "disclosures" at the Soukhomlinoff trial, from which those guilty of the greatest crime in the history of the world have to receive the belated absolution. A vain hope. The facts disclosed by the trial of the Russian former Minister for War do not alter the verdict pronounced by the whole world beyond the German and Austrian frontiers: Germany and Austria alone remain exclusively guilty of bringing about the European war.

[The first, second and third of the series of articles on the Soukhomlinoff disclosures appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Oct. 31, Nov. 1 and Nov. 2, respectively.]

D. A. CAREY'S NOMINATION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
TORONTO, Ont.—D. A. Carey, president of the Labor Temple Company, is the nominee of the Independent Labor Party for South Toronto.

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SOUTH DEVELOPING PACKING INDUSTRY

Demand for Meat Products Since Beginning of the War Has Given New Impetus to Production of Live Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The entry of the United States into the war has brought to the South an important increase in the cattle-raising industry, and has set on foot plans for a further increase in the next five years. Evidence of this is found in the fact that 12 packing plants, to handle meat products exclusively, are now being erected in southern states, while, during the past year, five similar establishments have been completed in the South and are now running to capacity.

Those completed in the last months are at Baton Rouge, La.; Natchez, Miss.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Moultrie, Ga., and Andalusia, Ala. The plant at Baton Rouge is municipally owned and is said by government experts to be one of the finest establishments of its kind in the whole United States.

Work is now proceeding on the plants of Morris & Co., New Orleans, \$2,000,000; Wilson & Co., New Orleans, \$2,000,000; with other plants being constructed at Chipley, Fla., \$60,000; Tipton, Ga., \$200,000; Savannah, Ga., \$75,000; Statesboro, Ga., \$150,000; Macon, Ga., \$300,000; Orangeburg, S. C., \$225,000; Cape Fear, S. C., \$150,000; Wilmington, S. C., \$125,000; Newbern, N. C., \$150,000, and Raleigh, N. C., \$150,000. The total being invested in all these plants is placed by Federal Government agents here at \$5,585,000.

Morris & Co., at New Orleans, has found that it is unable to handle all the cattle offered at its present plant and has submitted to the Government plans for a pork-packing plant with capacity of 500 hogs daily, to cost approximately \$200,000. It is believed this plant will be large enough to take care of the supply of hogs in this territory for the next two years. The plans call for a three-story building.

The company's operations are under federal supervision and control, so that all plans must be submitted to the government agents for approval, but contracts have been let for the preliminary work, and there is little doubt that the plant will be erected as rapidly as possible. The improvement is part of the company's expenditure of \$2,000,000 in building up the two plants recently purchased here.

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Exceptional excellence marks these

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(Suitable for church solos, etc.)

The musical settings are new, and among the most beautiful of sacred songs.

"I'M A PILGRIM"
Musical setting by ERNEST A. LEO
Key of C (B to E) List price 60c

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Musical setting by L. T. STRICKLAND
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Good territory open to reliable men.

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Storage for Silver and Valuables at Reasonable Rates.

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INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS
88 MILK STREET BOSTON

Chandler & Co.
Tremont St., Near West, Boston



Velours Coat,
Hudson Seal
Collar, at \$45.00

Progress on the New Store

The building formerly occupied by the Oliver Ditson Co. is being remodeled rapidly, and before long one or two of the wide entrances, connecting the present store of Chandler & Co. and this new ten-story building, will emerge from the temporary sheathing.

By degrees, the increased facilities of this new store will be available; now the bridge over the sidewalk has been removed, revealing the two large show windows at both sides of the new entrance at 150 Tremont Street.

While the street floor is nearing completion, the structural iron work of raising the building two stories goes on. Behind the staging, high up on the front, the cornice is being removed, to be replaced later two stories above.

Within two of the largest passenger electric elevators in Boston are being installed; broad steps between the floors of the two buildings are being laid; and improvements are made which will preserve the admirable features of the individual shop where the customer may buy merchandise desired, with attention undistracted by the activity in other departments.

Silk Petticoats 3.95

ALL SILK TAFFETA in the best street shades.
ALL SILK CHIFFON TAFFETA in the best shades.
ALL SILK JERSEY TOP, TAFFETA FLOUNCE.
ALL SILK JERSEY TOP, SILK JERSEY FLOUNCE.
ALL SIZES in taffeta and jersey
EXTRA SIZES in taffeta only.

SHADES—changeable tones, also seal brown, navy, taupe, dark green, emerald green, light blue, military blue, purple, rose—also white, black.



Curtains — 11
designs, \$2.25

Art Wares

JAPANESE BRONZES
Vases for lamp bases, etc.—
living room ornaments—lamps.

MAHOGANY LAMPS
Beautiful floor lamps, with
silk shades—carved table
lamps, hand-made shades.

SHEFFIELD PLATE
Scores of graceful designs in
table pieces—platters—bon bon
baskets—trivets—vases, etc.

Drapery Velvets 4.50, 6.50 and 7.50 yd.
Qualities usually sold at 6.00 to 12.00 to 15.00 yard.

SILK VELVETS—antique weaves, striped and plain colors.

UPHOLSTERY VELVETS—beautiful novelty weaves.

COLORS—blues, browns, greens, rich reds, etc.

PATTERNS—novelty stripes, jaspe designs, plain weaves.

VELVET REMNANTS, some lengths in same patterns, enough for
whole sofa or chair. Per piece 2.00, 4.00 and 5.00.

Confidence

in the Qualities, the Styles, and Colors in

Women's
Misses'

New Coats

Women's
Misses'

Chandler & Co. have confidence in the models which they have selected from hundreds of the best coat styles of the season—confidence in the materials, many bought long before the present advance in prices—confidence in the range of sizes, for every woman may find here, in her own size, a coat in the style, material and color she most desires—confidence that every coat is the best possible value at the prices:

35.00 45.00 and 55.00

Note—That there are other excellent values in moderately priced coats at 25.00 and 29.50—and higher priced styles at 65.00 to 125.00. Women's and Misses' sizes—Third Floor.

COATS of bolivia at 35.00 and 45.00
COATS of velours at 35.00, 45.00 and 55.00
COATS of plush, priced at 45.00
COATS of duvet de laine at 35.00
COATS, dark shades at 35.00 to 55.00

COATS, fur trimmed, 45.00 and 55.00
COATS of belted model at 35.00 and 45.00
COATS, dressy models at 35.00 to 55.00
COATS with seal collars at 35.00 and 45.00
COATS with raccoon collars at 45.00

Confidence in the Qualities, Styles and Colors in

Women's
Misses'

New Suits

Women's
Misses'

Confidence in the display of new suits is based on our firm conviction that the assortment is unexcelled at the prices. Many of the styles are reproduced from much higher priced models, and in materials as fine as in the very expensive suits. A complete range of colors and sizes at:

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SUITS of broadcloth, 35.00, 45.00, 55.00
SUITS of duvet de laine, priced at 55.00
SUITS of silvertone at 35.00 to 55.00
SUITS of velveteen, special at 35.00
SUITS of oxford at 35.00 to 48.00
SUITS in tailored styles at 35.00 to 48.00

SUITS, misses', velours, Oxfords, 25.00
SUITS, misses', duvet de laine, 35.00, 45.00
SUITS, misses', silvertone, 35.00 to 55.00
SUITS, misses', tailored, 35.00 to 45.00
SUITS, misses', fur collars, 45.00 to 75.00
SUITS, misses', velours, 29.50

Confidence in the Qualities, Styles, and Colors in

Women's
Misses'

Custom Made Dresses

Women's
Misses'

Chandler & Co. are confident that the beautiful gowns made by their own fashionable dress-makers are offered at one-half and one-third less than dressmakers' usual prices—in materials of finer qualities, and in the graceful lines only dressmakers can give. Many at

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Afternoon dresses reproduced from imported originals—others from designs by exclusive dressmakers—Evening dresses showing the best of the new style features. Some of the best models are mentioned below.

DRESSES, satin and Georgette, 65.00
DRESSES of chiffon velvet, 75.00
DRESSES, Georgette and velvet, 55.00
DRESSES, satin and net, 39.50
DRESSES, satin and Georgette, 35.00
DRESSES, satin—net sleeves, 45.00

DRESSES, misses', velvet, 65.00, 75.00
DRESSES, misses', soft silks, 35.00 to 50.00
DRESSES, misses', silks or net, 39.50, 45.00
DRESSES, misses', short bodice, 45.00
DRESSES, misses', self emb., fagoted, 55.00
DRESSES, misses', silk, draped skirt, 39.50

Confidence in the Qualities and Styles in

Fourth
Floor

Fox Sets—Fur Coats

Fourth
Floor

Chandler & Co. are confident that, considering the great demand for finer quality furs, their prices are unusually moderate. In many instances, they have purchased direct the skins, chosen the models, and supervised the making.

Smart Fox Pieces

\$49 to \$145 up

FOX SETS, taupe, at 49.00
FOX SETS, taupe, at 65.00
FOX SETS, taupe, at 85.00
FOX SETS, Poiret, at 57.50
FOX SCARFS, taupe, at 29.50
FOX SETS, taupe, 135.00 and 145.00

Stylish Fur Coats

\$110 to \$325 up

FUR COATS, Hudson seal, \$210
FUR COATS, Hudson seal, \$250 to \$325
FUR COATS, natural raccoon, \$125
FUR COATS, raccoon, \$195 to \$235
FUR COATS, natural muskrat, \$110
FUR COATS, muskrat, \$125 to \$175

Inexpensive Dresses \$15 and \$17.50 new models

Earlier season prices would be much higher

Several new styles from one maker who wished to close out cancelled orders—several late models from two other makers—also stylish dresses from our own stock.

DRESSES of satin, embroidered bodices.
DRESSES of satin, Georgette sleeves.
DRESSES of serge, tailored styles.

DRESSES of serge, youthful styles.
DRESSES of satin, embroidered.
DRESSES of satin, draped skirts.

ON SALE, LOWER FLOOR—MISSSES' AND WOMEN'S SIZES—ON SALE, LOWER FLOOR.

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New Hats at about

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Newest of models—many never shown before—values possible through buying finer quality materials at much less than earlier season prices.

Tailored, Dress and Semi-Dress Hats

\$10 \$15 and \$25 up

At 10.00—Smart, close hats, unusual-brimmed hats, wing trimmed hats, bow hats, and many others.
At 15.00—Unusual breast hats, new draped hats, fur trimmed hats.
At 25.00—Gourah trimmed hats, ostrich trimmed hats, fur trimmed hats, metal lace hats—dress hats in semi-tailored effects.
At 55.00 to 125.00—Dress hats, elaborately trimmed with ostrich, rich furs and other ornaments.

Silk Hose—Special Prices

Regulars and irregulars of 1.25 to 2.25 qualities

SILK HOSE—fancy designs and plain colors.
SILK HOSE—standard qualities, medium and heavy.
SILK HOSE—with mercerized lisle tops and soles.

Special prices—due to a change of management—discontinuing various lines—closing out incomplete assortments and numbers we cannot now duplicate—sale of slightly imperfect hose of finer qualities.

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1.15

Glove Silk Underwear

1.45 and 2.45

Bodices, several styles, 1.45
Bloomers, knee length, black, small sizes, 1.45.
Union Suits, tailored or crocheted tops, 2.45.
Change in the management also necessitates closing out all small lots.

NEW

Items of interest

Robes

VELVET

dresses, touches of silk and metal thread emb., 28.50 to 38.00.

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dress patterns, soutache braided, 28.50, 32.50 and 35.00.

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Brown heathers, Oxford and white—for outdoor wear, yet dressy enough to be worn over evening slippers.

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Tucked organdie dress sets, 2.50 quality, 1.50.
Real Fillet Collars, 6.50 quality, 3.95.

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Smartest street gloves of the season. Soft gray, one-clasp.

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Just imported—beautiful qualities. Liberty satin with uncut velvet, at 12.50 yd.; satin brocades at 5.25 to 15.00.

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5.75
Georgette
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Complete display

5.75 to 9.50

Other waists, 14.50 and 16.50

At 5.75

New Georgette waist, cross-bar tucking.
New style in crepe de chine or Georgette (sketched above) satin collar and tie.
Several other new waists, all with smart features.

At 7.50

New Georgette waist, hand emb.
New satin and Georgette waist, high or low neck.

Many others in suit shades, flesh, white, etc.

At 9.50

New Georgette waist, soutache braided.
High neck styles, colors and black, and other models.

At 14.50 and 16.50

New collarless blouses of emb. Georgette, 14.50—new custom-made waists of chiffon velvet, 16.50.

SPAIN EXPECTS A GREAT REFORM

Change of Greatest Consequence
Looked For in Present Com-
plex Political Situation—Press
Reflects Bewilderment

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
MADRID, Spain (Saturday)—The Spanish political situation remains unsolved. It is evident that the combined Left, with its demand for a revised constitution, is much stronger than it was a few weeks ago. It is clear now that Señor Maura was sadly disillusioned as to the extent of the support he expected. It is understood that both Señor Dato and the Conservatives, and the Count de Romanones, and García Prieto, with the Liberals, promised assistance, but all apparently failed him.

García Prieto then saw the King for a second time and it was then rumored that Señor Villanueva would be asked to form a ministry. This indicated the depth of the difficulty since Señor Villanueva belongs to the García Prieto Party, and it was asked if Señor Prieto fails why should Señor Villanueva succeed?

Paradoxical and hopeless as the situation may appear close watchers see it working toward a certain end. The Left are waiting, as they say, and watching, and it is prophesied, with confidence, that a reform of the greatest consequence will emerge from this complexity. In what form depends largely on the King's attitude, who personally has strong democratic instincts.

Meanwhile, the press reflects general bewilderment and suspense, the Germanophile press opening a strong campaign against Sánchez de Toca on account of his pro-Ally sympathies.

Friday—it is evidence of the extremely severe character of the Spanish crisis that the King has now sent for Señor Antonio Maura, Conservative leader of a period long since considered completed. Don Antonio, for some years past, has played the part of the retired statesman. He has had deep grievances and has been extremely erratic in his speeches and declarations of policy, whilst once, when he threatened to withdraw from the parliamentary opposition, with the declared intention of breaking the system, the King warned him he must desist. But the Maurists are an enthusiastic body, and their leader is ambitious, and in this crisis he agreed to attempt to form a monarchial coalition government.

All capable judges of Spanish politics declared this effort doomed to speedy failure. Señor Maura has now declared his inability to form a government. Astonishment is expressed that, after attempts to form a cabinet which might include Regionalist and Reformist elements that so largely control the difficulty had failed, Señor Maura should have been called in.

Señor Cambo, the Catalan Regionalist leader is understood after conference with Señor Melquíades Álvarez to have intimated that their section required an immediate calling of the Cortes, amnesty for all those imprisoned in connection with the revolutionary strike and the holding of bona fide elections so that the new parliament might undertake the realization of a complete program set forth by parliamentary assemblies at Barcelona and Madrid, involving considerable changes in the Constitution. These terms were not accepted and so the Regionalists and their associates of the Left withdrew.

It is generally felt that any government presided over by Señor Maura would necessarily be a defiance of the Left and all elements now struggling for reformed Spain, and would be disastrous to the interests of tranquility and compromise. Nobody can now prophesy what may happen, but there is a pessimistic feeling that events are tending in the wrong direction and that compromise is further away than ever. Forces of the Left, strengthened by the recognition given them recently, and conscious of their power, are preparing for great events, and, meanwhile, the army is watching and preparing also. The moment is big with the fate of Spain.

Count de Romanones, after consulting with some of his Liberal colleagues, has addressed a note to the King, explaining the failure of all programs adopted by political parties. The people, he says, have taken note of our incapacity to settle any sort of problem, and particularly those created by the war. The country has lost all confidence in our ability to straighten out the Spanish policy. The crisis is final, and a mortal blow to the old parties.

While declaring the military juntas of defense incompatible with the normal political régime, Count de Romanones says the fact remains that the demands formulated by the army in the present case accord with public opinion, which is disposed to consider them otherwise as mere matter of discipline. The count then indicates the

weakness of existing parties in handling the great problems with which Spain has now to deal.

This weakness, he says, can only be corrected by means of a complete transformation of political procedure, so that intimate association may be established between parties and people. If the maintenance of the existing Parliament is impossible, Count de Romanones concludes, the Government should have recourse to a general election carried out with every possible guarantee. It should be a veritable expression of national will. Señor García Prieto has also addressed a note to the King stating that, above all, the Cortes should be called without delay, for a general election at the present time would profoundly disturb the country. Yet another note has been sent to the King, this time by Señor Villanueva, for the García Prieto group, saying his leader should be chosen to head the new administration, and that it should include every possible element. In order that the authority and prestige of the new government should be the highest possible and that all measures demanded by the interests of the nation should be submitted immediately to Parliament.

LORD ROBERT CECIL AND PEACE DEBATE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—Lord Robert Cecil yesterday indicated, in reference to the attempt to raise a peace debate in the House of Commons why the Allies could make no further statement on war aims. The main reason was that official Germany had never made any clear statement of their aims. They had declined to answer the most elementary questions on the most elementary aspects of their war aims. They had never stated officially their attitude as to Belgium, which was a question precedent to all negotiations.

For the Allies, therefore, to talk further of peace terms would be not merely undignified, but would be calculated to postpone peace and defeat the pacifists' own purpose. If the Allies were to amplify their demands, as stated in the note to President Wilson, the Germans could take advantage of this. If they modified them then, the Germans could say, "There, if we simply sit still and say nothing about our aims, the Entente will gradually climb down."

It came back to this, that there was nothing further to be done till Germany answered the plain questions addressed to her more than once.

BRITISH AIR FLEET ACTIVE IN FLANDERS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—German munition factories in Bavaria have been attacked by British airplanes, an official statement issued last night says. British airmen also dropped bombs on German billets and aerodromes behind the lines in Flanders. The statement says: "On Wednesday, advantage was taken of the change in the weather, and both our own and enemy airplanes were in the air all day. The visibility was not very good for artillery work, but a great deal of bombing was carried out by our machines and many photographs were taken."

"Our airplanes also cooperated successfully in a raid carried out by our infantry Thursday afternoon north-east of Loos, reported in Thursday night's official statement, firing several thousand rounds from their machine guns and dropping bombs on hostile troops in the communication trenches."

"During the day five tons of bombs were dropped by us on Roulers, causing fires and explosions, and on many hostile billets. At night a further two and a half tons were dropped on aerodromes in the neighborhood of Courtrai and the aerodromes at Gontrode, and on the railway stations at Roulers, Thourout and Courtrai."

"Two trains were attacked from a low height. One of them was derailed and the other was destroyed completely."

"The enemy aircraft was more active and aggressive than for some days, attacking our artillery and bombing machines. In the air fighting seven hostile machines were brought down. Nine of our machines are missing."

"Today another successful raid was carried out into Germany. The munitions factory at Kaiserlautern (about 40 miles west of Mannheim) was attacked by two groups of six machines each. Cloudy weather impeded the accurate dropping of bombs. One group encountered enemy defending scouts and brought one of them down. All our machines returned safely."

OKLAHOMA ROAD CONTRACT
ARDMORE, Okla.—The contract for the construction of the highway from Ardmore to Wilson has been let by the county commissioners to a construction company of Dallas, Tex., on a bid of \$98,997.35. The work is to be begun immediately and is to be completed in eight months.

GERMAN SUBJECT IS ARRESTED IN TEXAS

EL PASO, Tex.—Ernest Losendorf, a German subject, has been arrested here by agents of the Department of Justice, while attempting to cross the border from Juarez into El Paso. He is alleged to have carried messages from the United States to German diplomatic officers in Mexico, and is said to have admitted carrying messages from the German Minister, von Eckhart, at Mexico City, to G. Goeldner, the German Consul at Chihuahua City.

CAMBRIDGE CANDIDATE

Edward J. Dunphy, president of the Cambridge City Council, has announced his candidacy for the mayoralty of Cambridge on a nonpartisan ticket, to succeed Mayor Wendell D. Rockwood. In a statement issued by the candidate last night it is stated that section 16 of the municipal charter requires the use of nomination papers and that acts of the recent Legislature will not permit the use of the name of a political party on any nomination paper. It is stated that these requirements "prohibit and nullify the value of a primary election," making it necessary for candidates to announce their candidacy through the press.

HAMPSHIRE TEACHERS MEET

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Hampshire County teachers, meeting here yesterday, were addressed by Arthur W. Dunn, specialist in civic education of the United States Bureau of Education, and Prof. William J. Newlin of Amherst College. In Massachusetts for special civic work for the State Board of Education Mr. Dunn spoke on "Pre-

paredness for Citizenship." Officers elected are: President, F. K. Congdon of Northampton; vice-presidents, F. T. Wingate of Amherst, Thomas Allen of Belchertown, Miss Alice W. Alvord of Easthampton; secretary and treasurer, Miss Etta M. Warner of Northampton.

STEAMSHIP VERDUN BEGINS NEW SERVICE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—The Verdun, formerly the Hamburg-American passenger steamer Staatskretzer Kre-atke, has sailed for an Atlantic port with a full cargo and passenger list. She is being operated by the Shipping Board of the United States, for which the Porto Rico Steamship Company is acting as agent here. The Verdun came here from New Orleans with a crew that was for the most part American. Her passenger accommodation is 36 first-class and 26 second-class passengers. The Verdun was built by the Hamburg-American Company in 1905, especially for the coasting trade from Tsingtau south along the China coast.

SHIP LAUNCHED AT ST. LAURENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
QUEBEC, Que.—A four-masted vessel was launched at St. Laurent, Island of Orleans, a few days ago, this being the first wooden ship of its kind to be built here since the old days of the sailing ship when Quebec was the center of the shipbuilding industry. The vessel, which has auxiliary power, has a length over all of 223 feet, 42 feet beam, and a depth of 20 feet. Her tonnage is 1250, having a dead weight of 2100 tons.

RELEASE OF FOOD IN STORAGE URGED

Relatives of Men in Military or
Naval Service Send Petition to
Governor McCall

In a petition filed with Governor McCall today, about 75 persons, relatives of men in the military or naval service, asked that some of the food with which the cold-storage warehouses are stocked be ordered placed on sale in the public markets. The petition follows:

"We the undersigned, fathers, mothers, wives, dependents and relatives of our boys now in the service of our country for the protection of the honor and integrity of the 'Star Spangled Banner' and the democracy of the country and the world, hereby petition Your Excellency to open the doors of the cold-storage houses of the Commonwealth and force the corporations in whose control they are to place at least a reasonable portion of the food products now stored there on the public markets of the State."

"We present this petition to Your Excellency because we are assured by the official reports of sworn public officials, namely, the state and city boards of health, that tremendous excess quantities of food products are now stored in those warehouses, and as the prime purpose of cold storage is the preservation of food products, and not for the benefit of food speculators, we feel and believe that the families whose boys are serving their country and willing to make the supreme sacrifice in its defense, should not be obliged to submit to the extor-

tion of those speculators for no other purpose than to enrich themselves."

It was filed by Representative Lewis R. Sullivan of Boston, Democratic candidate for the Executive Council in the Third District, who was one of the signers.

PROTECTION OF THE WATERFRONT SOUGHT

Measures of protection for storage houses, piers, warehouses, power houses, and other property along the Boston waterfront against incendiary fires were discussed today at a conference between Mayor Curley, officials of the fire and police departments, and business men. Mayor Curley then appointed a committee of Victor Heath, chairman of the Boston Committee of Public Safety; Deputy Fire Chief John O. Taber; George F. Washburn, president of the Boston Real Estate Exchange; Henry I. Harriman, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; and Prescott Bigelow, secretary of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, to consider the data in the possession of the fire department and map out a plan for better protection of the waterfront.

POSTAL EMPLOYEE TRANSFERRED

Transfer of Warren C. Van Dervoot, superintendent of the New England division of the railway mail service of the United States to the northwestern division was announced from his headquarters in Boston today. The northwestern division includes Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Washington and Alaska. It is expected Christopher Reesing, assistant superintendent of the railway mail service at Cleveland, O., will be named as Mr. Van Dervoot's successor in Boston.

USELESS GIVING TO BE DISCOURAGED

Treasury Department Will Start
a Campaign Against Extrava-
gance in Holiday Buying

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A concerted assault on all extravagant and useless Christmas buying will be part of the gigantic war thrift campaign to be started shortly by the Treasury Department.

Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the largest bank in America, now the dollar-a-year director of the \$2,000,000,000 issue of war savings certificates, will drive home to the people the importance of buying yuletide gifts on a strict economy basis. A vigorous educational and patriotic campaign will be made to have the \$5 certificates used as Christmas presents. The purchase of trinkets, fripperies, useless but expensive knickknacks and unproductive luxuries will be discouraged by the Government.

The buyer of a war savings certificate not only lends his government money and draws 4 per cent interest, but in addition he helps win the war by diverting his money from unnecessary and extravagant uses, says Mr. Vanderlip. Any purchase or investment which uses these goods and services for purposes that do not help win the war constitutes a liability to the government and should be curtailed if not stopped, he adds.

JORDAN
MARSH COMPANY

First Mark Down of the
Season in

Beautiful High Grade Blouses

Every One Much Under Its Former Price

Frankly, we are overstocked—and to bring stocks to their normal level prices have been cut in a most decisive and drastic way.

686 Women's Silk Blouses

These consist mostly of crepe Georgette Blouses in white, flesh and suit shades—including also are Blouses of crepe de chine.

GEORGETTE CREPE BLOUSES—With contrasting satin ribbon threaded under the roll collar—in suit shades. ALSO MANY ODD BLOUSES in this lot 3.95

GEORGETTE CREPE BLOUSES—In suit shades with bias bands of plaid taffeta 5.00

BLOUSES OF GOOD QUALITY GEORGETTE CREPE—Showing one or more of these features; hand-embroidery, beaded scroll effects, Cascade frills, Valenciennes and other laces. Flesh 7.50 or white

CREPE DE CHINE BLOUSES—With hemstitched collar and hand-made filet lace. ALSO GEORGETTE BLOUSES with beaded panel effects and attractively embroidered 8.95

BLOUSES OF EXTRA HEAVY GEORGETTE AND OF CREPE DE CHINE—Many trimmed with real laces—others handsomely hand embroidered or beaded, mostly in flesh and white 10.50

575 Women's Lingerie Blouses

French Hand-Made Blouses and Domestic Blouses showing superior workmanship, many handsomely hand embroidered and finely tucked.

Materials—Chiffon voiles and fine Laces—Filet, Valenciennes, Irish and batistes. Venise.

Styles—Frilly, tucked, with large flat collar, shawl collar or high neck collars.

Prices
3.95 5.00 6.35
9.95 12.95

Jordan Marsh
Company



Georgette and Plaid Silk 5.00



Flesh and White Georgette embroidered. 7.50



Georgette Crepe Suit Shades 3.95



Of heavy Georgette, embroidered, piped with Satin, 12.50.



White or Flesh Georgette, beaded, embroidered, with Lace Vest, 8.95.



Flesh, White or Beige Voile embroidered, trimmed with file 12.95



Flesh or White Voile large shawl collar, Valenciennes lace trimming, 7.95



Flesh and White Voile, hand-embroidery, 14.95



Flesh and White Voile with embroidery, 12.95



Flesh and White Voile with hand embroidery and hand drawn work, 12.95

LECTURES LECTURES
THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST,
In Boston, Announces

Five Free Lectures on Christian Science

BY
GEORGE SHAW COOK, C.S.B., of Chicago, Ill.

Member of the Board of Lectureship of this Church.
Milton In Unitarian Church, cor. Richmond St. and Sunday, Nov. 4
Dorchester Av., Dor. Lower Mills, 5:00 P. M.
Brookline In Beacon Universalist Church, Harvard St. Monday, Nov. 5
near Coolidge Corner, at 8:00 P. M.
Brookline In Beacon Universalist Church, Harvard St. Tuesday, Nov. 6
near Coolidge Corner, at 8:00 P. M.
Roslindale In Unitarian Parish House, 831 South St., Thursday, Nov. 8
at 8:00 P. M.
Everett In Crown Theater, Chelsea St., Everett Sunday, Nov. 11
Square, at 2:00 P. M.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

GOV. HUTCHINSON MEMORIAL READY

Arch in First Church, the Gift of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, to Be Dedicated Next Monday

Another illustration of the changes that time works in public sentiment is to be found in the dedication, on Monday next, of an arch in First Church, Berkeley and Marlboro streets, as a memorial to Thomas Hutchinson, the last Royal Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, who for half his public career, distinguished though it was as a whole, was the object of popular criticism seldom if ever equalled in the political history of the country.

The memorial is the gift of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts to the First Church, which was founded by Governor Winthrop in 1630, and is the first to be erected in his honor. It is, in fact, practically the only visible memorial to the statesman, jurist, and historian who served the province through one of the most tempestuous periods of its existence. It consists of an arch of American walnut inclosing the doorway with leads from the South transept of the church into the vestry, and is embellished with several coats of arms and other emblems in heraldic colors. These include the shields of Great Britain and the United States; the coat of arms of the Hutchinson family, the old Colony of Massachusetts Bay and of the Colony of Plymouth; the pine tree flag of Massachusetts; the present coat of arms of Massachusetts; the seal of the Superior Court of Judicature of which Governor Hutchinson was chief justice; and the seal of the probate court of Suffolk County of which he was judge. It was designed by R. Clifton Sturgis of Boston.

It is likely that the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, who has expressed a lively interest in the placing of the memorial, will attend the dedication ceremonies; also Governor McCall and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, both occupying positions formerly held by Governor Hutchinson, are expected to be present.

Governor Hutchinson was a man of many attainments. He was a native of Boston, his father, the great-grandson of Anne Hutchinson, being a well-to-do merchant and shipowner. He attended Harvard, was graduated in 1727, entered his father's business and early was the possessor of considerable property. He quickly became prominent in affairs, and in 1737, was elected a member of the Boston Board of Selectmen.

In that year also he was chosen a representative to the General Court of the colony, and almost immediately brought upon himself a measure of unpopularity by his stand in opposition to the views of the majority with regard to a proper currency. He proposed to borrow silver in England to redeem the outstanding bills of credit, and likewise opposed the revival of the land bank. His constituents thereupon in town meeting drew up "instructions"; he disregarded them; and as a result was compelled to retire. This was in 1740.

After a trip to England as Commissioner for Massachusetts in a boundary dispute with New Hampshire, he was reelected to the General Court, and proposed a currency reform, which, when adopted, proved a success and established his reputation as a financier. He left the court in 1750. He was successively member of the Governor's Council, chairman and member of various commissions, judge of probate and justice of the common pleas, a delegate to the Albany convention in 1754, Lieutenant-Governor, and chief justice of the Province.

The following year, which was 1761, he brought on his head a storm of criticism and protest by issuing writs of assistance, and manifesting a growing distrust in popular government as exemplified in the New England town meeting. Then he accepted the legality of the Stamp Act, although he considered it impolitic, and as a result of his position, his city house was sacked by a mob in August, 1765, his books and manuscripts being destroyed.

His service as the head of the Province began in 1769, when he became acting Governor on the resignation of Governor Bernard. He received his commission as Governor in March, 1771. It appeared to the colonists that his administration was controlled entirely by the British Ministry, and indignation developed, which reached a high stage when certain letters he had written on Colonial affairs, obtained in England by Franklin, were published.

The British Ministry, realizing the necessity of sterner measures, temporarily suspended the civil Government and appointed General Gage military Governor. Hutchinson, an unhappy man, went to England and lived there, though still nominally Governor of the Province. His American estates were confiscated, and from being a rich man fell into financial circumstances that he had to refuse a baronetcy for lack of means.

Of these estates, there remains a part which still bears his name. This is the slope of Milton Hill, on which he had his residence, from the old Colonial Road from Boston to Plymouth to the Neponset River, a beautiful tract with a view that is more than locally famous. It is known as Governor Hutchinson's Field.

the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Copies of the report were received at the local office today. A more widespread use of electricity in New Zealand and a greater demand for various appliances are predicted in the report.

TEXTILE WORKERS OF AMERICA MEET

LOWELL, Mass.—A resolution in favor of the passage by Congress of the Boomer Bill, which prohibits the shipment in interstate commerce of prison-made goods, was adopted at the convention of the United Textile Workers of America, here, yesterday. Delegates chosen to the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Buffalo were John Golden, Mrs. Sara A. Conboy, T. F. McMahon, John H. Powers and George H. White.

The officers chosen were John Golden, New York City, president; Mrs. Sara A. Conboy, New York City, secretary-treasurer; Thomas F. McMahon, Providence, first vice-president; Frank McKoskey, Philadelphia, second vice-president.

Members of the executive council elected were Charles M. Burns, Arthur McDonald and George Creech, Philadelphia; James Starr, Paterson, N. J.; John Powers, Pawtucket, R. I.; John Hanley, Lowell; Joseph White, Cohoes, N. Y.; A. T. Bradley, Knoxville, Tenn., and Joseph Parkins, Maynard, Mass.

It was voted to hold the next International Convention in New York City.

EVENING LAW SCHOOL OF BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Announcement was made this morning by Dean Everett W. Lord of the College of Business Administration of Boston University that the college will establish an evening law division with a four-year course leading to a bachelor's degree in law and preparing for the state bar examinations. For the present year only freshman courses are offered. Classes will meet in the building of the School of Law, 11 Ashburton Place, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 6:30 to 9 o'clock. The term will begin Tuesday evening, Nov. 13, and will continue until June 28, a period of 32 weeks. After the present year the term will begin the last week in September and close the first week in June, a period of 36 weeks each year.

The teaching staff will include Prof. Frank L. Simpson and Dr. Harold L. Perrin, both of whom are professors of law in the College of Business Administration. The other instructors are to be announced later. The requirements for admission are the same as for the Boston University School of Law.

PASTEUR MEDAL CONTEST

On the evenings of Nov. 13 and 27, the preliminary and final contests for the Pasteur Medal for public speaking, will be held at Harvard University. For this year the subject has been announced as follows: "Resolved, that the French Government should take by taxation at least 75 per cent of the excess profits made by French manufacturers and tradesmen during the war." The French Department of Harvard and the Debating Council, under whose joint auspices the prize is offered, will take charge of all the arrangements. The preliminary contest will be held on next Tuesday, and the final contest will take place a week from then. Candidates may make a five-minute speech on either side of the question. Six men will be chosen from them for the final contest, which will take place on Nov. 27. At that time the six speakers will each have 12 minutes time. It is hoped that Professor Cestre will act as presiding officers.

HARVARD SCHOLARSHIP

Harvard University has received \$5000 for a scholarship in chemistry from John D. Pennock '83, in memory of his son, Stanley Bagg Pennock '15, it was announced yesterday. The announcement says: To establish a scholarship of \$250 a year to be given to the indigent senior student in chemistry who specializes and intends to follow a chemical career and is judged by the chemistry faculty to be worthy of it through conscientious effort and reasonably high standing.

"YES" ON ANTI- MEASURE IS URGED

Circulars Sent Broadcast in Massachusetts by the Federation of Patriotic Societies and Good Government Clubs

"Be sure to vote 'yes' on the anti- amendment," "Rally all friends of the amendment to vote." These are among the injunctions in a circular, thousands of copies of which were sent broadcast through Massachusetts today by the Massachusetts Federation of Patriotic Societies and Good Government Clubs. Also contained in this appeal for popular support of the Constitutional Convention's proposed amendment, designed to advance the Commonwealth in the direction of complete separation of church and State, are the reasons recently set forth by the committee on rules of the convention why every voter should favor the amendment at the polls next Tuesday.

These reasons, as they appear in convention document 366, reprinted in today's circular by the federation, follow:

"The second amendment (the anti- amendment, which will be the second of the referenda on next Tuesday's ballots) guarantees the free exercise of religion; one section especially protects those who may be inmates of penal or charitable institutions. It prevents the appropriation of public money in aid of religious, charitable, benevolent, educational or other institutions not wholly under public control, but it permits the continuance of payments from the public treasury for the support in private institutions of persons who are public charges, and also allows appropriations for the maintenance of free public libraries and of the Soldiers Home. Neither in purpose nor in effect is it hostile to religion, education or philanthropy.

"In framing this amendment we have merely carried principles that have been developing through our entire history to the point of a broad general policy—that public money shall be used only for public purposes, and for the support of public institutions, and no others. We believe this policy to be sound in itself; we know that it is satisfactory to men of very diverse views. The large majority by which the convention approved this amendment, 275 to 25, and the mutual understanding and good will developed during its consideration, warrant our confidence that its ratification at the polls will tend to the highest good of the Commonwealth."

Further on the circular of the federation of patriotic societies says: "The Roman Catholic Church, through its cardinal, speaking at Boston, opposes the second amendment. The reasons are obvious. This amendment will be voted upon at the state election, Nov. 6. We never shall have a better chance to win. 'A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.' Do it now."

"The question will be on the ballot as follows: 'In place of Article XVIII of the Articles of Amendment of the Constitution, shall the article of amendment relative to appropriations for educational and benevolent purposes, submitted by the Constitutional Convention, be approved and ratified?'"

SIR GEORGE REID, M. P., IN BOSTON

Sir George Reid, M. P., former Premier of Australia, and the first High Commissioner from that country to England, is in Boston to speak at the War-Camp Communities Fund rally at the Boston Opera House tonight. He is in this country on a speaking tour, which will last some weeks. Next week he will speak in Carnegie Hall, New York City, at which time he will discuss the Irish question. Sir George is the first member of the British Parliament to sit as both Liberal and Conservative, representing both parties from one of the London districts.

HIGH PRICES TO BE PROTESTED

The Workmen's Council of Greater Boston is arranging with the cooperation of the Socialist Party and progressive labor unions for a mass

meeting in Faneuil Hall, Sunday, at 3:30 p.m. This meeting is called as a protest against the increasing cost of living. The speakers will be Dr. James P. Reid of Providence, James O'Neal, Socialist candidate for Mayor, and Sylvester J. McBride, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Socialist ticket, and others.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS- AND SIGNOR LAZZARRI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. ROME, Italy.—The directing body of the Official Socialist Party have approved an order of the day expressing their entire concurrence with the action of the secretary of the party, Constantino Lazzarri, in issuing the now-famous circular to the Socialist mayors, pointing out the need for action calculated to bring the war to an end. It stated that the directing body of the party, in its corporate capacity, as well as in the personal opinion of all its members, declared its full agreement with the letter addressed by its secretary, Constantino Lazzarri, to the Socialist mayors of Italy. In this letter, it said, Lazzarri only translated into actions a decision of the directing body. While the directing body consider that the publication of the letter by the adversary press violated its privacy, by making public an internal action of the Socialist Party, they hold that this publication will serve to show the public more clearly the uncompromising aversion of that party to the war.

At the same meeting, the directing body also fixed the date of a national congress to be held in Rome at the beginning of November. The Giornale d'Italia, in its comments on the order of the day approved at the meeting, declares that if it were not war-time it would really seem as if the directing body of the Socialist Party were trying to amuse people by the dexterities of its logical honesty. A circular to the Socialist mayors, founded entirely on Signor Treves' speech in the Chamber about bringing the war to an end, has come to light, whereupon Treves, in answer to the cry of indignation which arose from the country, hastened to say it was entirely untrue that he had said Italy must make peace before the winter. "What he had done was to give that advice to all the belligerents. Therefore, says the writer, there is no question of a separate peace, which, besides meaning moral suicide, would reduce Italy to starvation, because all continents would be closed to her and the Central Empires, to whom alone this peace would be convenient, would not be able to give her any corn, coal, metals or other things she required, and of which they themselves stood in urgent need. If, therefore, it was not a separate peace, but universal peace, which Signor Treves wanted, the basis of and the reasons for Lazzarri's circular were reduced to nothing. Even supposing that Italy could impose the cessation of hostilities on all the states engaged in the world war—a thing which even the resolution of the Socialist directing body did not admit—it was clear that the resignation of Mayor X or Mayor Y would not have the slightest effect on the course of the world war. All it could do would be to create some confusion in their own country, to the great joy of the Austro-Germans, who counted on, or hoped to count on, its Socialists as their best allies. If the basis of, and the reasons for, Lazzarri's circular were reduced to nothing, how could Signor Treves and those who approved of the recent "nota-bene" to the speech of last June declare their full agreement with the secretary in "the personal expression of all the members of the directing body," among whom was Signor Claudio Treves, representing the Parliamentary group? If the secretary had been right, why had the deputy felt the necessity of making that declaration; if he were wrong, why approve him?"

The article ends with the statement that double-facedness is essentially a German method; they were Latin and they loved clearness.

Union Attitude on National Air Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau. NEW YORK, N. Y.—Joseph Weber, president of the American Federation of Musicians, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Friday that any organization in the federation which refused to play "The Star-Spangled Banner" would be expelled.

Every one of the \$5,000 musicians in the federation, he remarked, had at least taken out his first citizenship papers, and for 20 years it had been the rule not to accept members without them.

The union leader declared that the United States national anthem, because expressing love of country and respect for the flag, gives to any program a distinction far outweighing that which any other piece, no matter how illustrious its composer, can give.

German Opera Eliminated. NEW YORK, N. Y.—The board of directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company has announced that no performances of opera in the German language will be given during the present season. This means that a number of German singers will be eliminated from the role of artists. Among these are Mme. Ober, Mme. Melanie Kurt, Johannes Sembach and Carl Braun. Meadames Hempel and Matzenauer, although their names are German, are said to be thoroughly loyal in their Americanism, and will, it is said, appear in French and English opera.

LIAM MELLOWES RELEASED ON BAIL. NEW YORK, N. Y.—"General" Liam Mellowes, a Sinn Fein leader said to have commanded a force of 700 men in the Irish rebellion of 1916, and recently arrested here on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government, has been released from the Tombs Prison on \$7500 bail.

Mellowes, who is being held for the grand jury, is accused of having represented himself as an American citizen in an effort to obtain a seaman's certificate under the name of "Patrick Donnelly."

SYMPHONY PLANS FOR REGULAR TRIP

Maj. Henry L. Higginson Gives No Information as to What Course He Intends to Pursue on Dr. Muck's Resignation

No intimation has come from Major Henry L. Higginson, founder and sustainer of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, as to what course he intends to pursue eventually with regard to the resignation of Dr. Karl Muck, conductor of the orchestra, placed in his hands to relieve the institution of any embarrassment because the director is a citizen of an enemy country.

In the meantime, however, the orchestra will leave as usual on Sunday for its regular trip, which will include Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, New York, Brooklyn and a second New York appearance. Preparations for the next Boston program likewise are going forward as usual, though the program has not yet been announced.

In a newspaper interview Major Higginson emphasizes the statement which he made before the audience at the Friday concert of the orchestra when he announced that "The Star-Spangled Banner" would be played, to the effect that Dr. Muck had never refused to play the air. Mr. Higginson said:

"About 2 o'clock Monday afternoon the message from those ladies in Providence asking that the national anthem be played at their Tuesday night concert was received. Mr. Ellis and I were together when it came. I ordered Mr. Ellis to stop the sale of tickets in Providence and do nothing at that late hour to change the program, which had been made up and rehearsed. Tuesday evening Mr. Ellis and I went to Providence. Dr. Muck went down with the orchestra."

"Dr. Muck never knew that a request for 'The Star-Spangled Banner' had been made until after the concert was over and he had returned to Boston. None of the orchestra members knew of that request until they reached Boston."

"It was I who gave the order to stop selling tickets in Providence and to do nothing about changing the program. We didn't have the music. There had been no rehearsal of the piece."

"Above all things I want Dr. Muck exonerated of that false charge circulated by some of the papers that he refused to play the national anthem. If the public wants to throw any stones let them throw them at me, not at the orchestra or the leader. And now I hope that this abuse of Dr. Muck will stop. He has done nothing and he has refused to do nothing. He never refused to play our national anthem."

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The union leader declared that the United States national anthem, because expressing love of country and respect for the flag, gives to any program a distinction far outweighing that which any other piece, no matter how illustrious its composer, can give.

German Opera Eliminated

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The board of directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company has announced that no performances of opera in the German language will be given during the present season. This means that a number of German singers will be eliminated from the role of artists. Among these are Mme. Ober, Mme. Melanie Kurt, Johannes Sembach and Carl Braun. Meadames Hempel and Matzenauer, although their names are German, are said to be thoroughly loyal in their Americanism, and will, it is said, appear in French and English opera.

LIAM MELLOWES RELEASED ON BAIL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"General" Liam Mellowes, a Sinn Fein leader said to have commanded a force of 700 men in the Irish rebellion of 1916, and recently arrested here on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government, has been released from the Tombs Prison on \$7500 bail.

Mellowes, who is being held for the grand jury, is accused of having represented himself as an American citizen in an effort to obtain a seaman's certificate under the name of "Patrick Donnelly."

Observances for the Reformation

Celebration at Tremont Temple Under Auspices of Boston Evangelical Churches Sunday

With a celebration at Tremont Temple Sunday at 3 p. m. under the auspices of the Boston Evangelical Churches of the Synodical Conference, and a few exercises elsewhere, the commemoration of the Reformation Quilcentenary will be practically concluded. The Tremont Temple meeting is to be conducted entirely in English.

An address by Prof. G. A. Romoser of Concordia College, Bronxville, N. Y., on what the meaning of the 95 theses over the door of the Castle Church in Wittenberg four centuries ago, means to the world, will feature the Tremont Temple observance. A chorus of 90 mixed voices, under the direction of B. Guckenberger of Boston, will sing, and the organist for the occasion is to be Harris S. Shaw of Boston.

The Rev. Henry Birken of Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church of Boston, who is chairman of the committee of 30 representing nine Lutheran churches in Boston, including German, English, Norwegian and Lettish in charge of the observance, will open the meeting with a brief address explaining its purpose.

Prayer will be offered by the Rev. A. Blewend, formerly of Trinity Church, Roxbury, and a Scripture selection will be read by the Rev. J. F. Pfeiffer of Bethlehem Church, Roslindale. The exercises will be interspersed by selections from the choir and also the entire congregation, with a recitation by the entire gathering.

Also English all-wool stockinette sweaters, \$3

Very warm, light and snug-fitting. Only 60 of them came from England this week. Brown, scarlet, blue, trimmed cleverly. Sizes 4 to 6.

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

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Some of the dresses have little hats to match, some have bloomers. Prices are \$6.95 to \$8.50.

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WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

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Plan now to take advantage of the buying opportunities

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NEW FRANCHISE TAX IS PROPOSED

Special Massachusetts Recess Committee of Legislature Would Change Plan of Assessing Business Corporations

Convinced that the present method of assessing the state franchise tax on domestic business corporations operates to permit gross inequalities, the special Massachusetts recess committee on corporation taxation has evolved a new method of assessment, based in part on merchandise value and in part on net income, on which the committee announced today a public hearing will be given in Room 147, State House, next Wednesday.

In a public statement today, the committee, after declaring that the present method, although adequate when it was adopted in 1903, now gives certain corporations distinct advantages, so far as taxation is concerned, over others, goes on to say: "The substitute plan upon which the committee is working at this time may be outlined as follows:

"Levy upon all domestic business corporations in the year 1918 a franchise tax of fixed amount which will be equal to the franchise tax paid by all such corporations in 1917, plus a small increase sufficient to cover the normal growth of the yield of the existing tax.

"In order to secure a fair apportionment of the tax among the different corporations subject to it, the state tax commissioner would determine what part of the value of the franchise of each corporation is represented by its merchandise, and should levy upon each corporation a tax equivalent to 1 per cent or eight-tenths of 1 per cent of the value of this element of the franchise.

"In deciding what the rate should be the important consideration would be the comparative weight to be given to merchandise as an element determining the value of the franchise as compared with the element of income upon which the rest of the franchise tax would fall."

"The tax commissioner should assess also upon each corporation a tax upon the net income of the corporation at a rate that would produce a revenue which, together with the tax upon merchandise value, would equal the total amount to be raised.

By this plan two methods of estimating the value of corporate franchise would be used. The committee believes that the two methods here proposed would give a fairer result than the present method of valuing the franchise, and that they would give in combination a fairer result than either alone would produce. It also insures the State a definite revenue from the franchise tax of domestic business corporations.

"After 1918 the income of corporations would be taxable at the rate determined by the Tax Commissioner for the year 1918, and merchandise would continue to be taxed at the rate of 1 per cent, or of eight-tenths of 1 per cent.

The plan provides also for a minimum franchise tax, based upon the authorized amount of capital stock, which would be paid by all corporations which, under the methods above outlined, would not be taxable for a sum equal to a stated percentage of the authorized capital stock. One-tenth of one per cent has been suggested as a proper rate for this minimum tax.

MUTINY TRIAL OPENS IN TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Pleas of not guilty were entered by each of the 24 Negro soldiers of the twenty-fourth infantry, when they were arraigned before the military court here on trial for mutiny and murder, growing out of the rioting at Houston on the night of Aug. 23, when 22 persons lost their lives. The trial is conducted with soldiers from the nineteenth infantry, with fixed bayonets, guarding the courtroom.

Brig.-Gen. George K. Hunter, Camp Funston, Kansas, is presiding. With him sit 12 other officers, as members of the court. Col. J. A. Hull, the judge advocate, is conducting the prosecution and has as his assistant, Maj. D. V. Sutphin. Maj. Harry S. Grier, twenty-fourth infantry, represents the defendants. The charges include four separate counts: disobedience of orders, mutiny, murder in time of war, and intent to commit murder.

ELECTION ISSUES IN STATE OF OHIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—Ohio next Tuesday will hold its third state-wide election both on prohibition and woman suffrage. On each of the issues the contest admittedly will be close. The prohibition question is submitted by reason of popular initiative. A prohibition amendment to the state constitution

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LOAN IS SUPPORTED BY NONPARTISANS

President of the North Dakota League and Papers Upholding It Came Out Strongly in Second Liberty Drive

EDUCATION FOR LEADERSHIP SEEN

United States Commission Tells Essex County Teachers of Greater Democracy After War

Education for leadership was urged upon the teachers of the country for the children now in the schools by the United States Commissioner of Education, Philander P. Claxton, at yesterday afternoon's session of the eighty-eighth annual convention of the Essex County Teachers' Association in Tremont Temple. The present war, the greatest in all history, he believed would result in a far better condition, in a gentler, kinder state of mind than the world had known before, and in all the reforms that were to come he believed the United States would lead.

"We are in the war to the end," he said. "There is but one solution, and when the peace conference is held the United States will sit at the head of the table and the future of the country will be democracy. The time has come when we shall have a fiercer democracy than ever before from the uplands of the past.

"With this increase of wealth, power and population will come greater problems than we ever dreamed of. We shall not only be the creditor of all nations, but I believe that New York will be the center of exchange.

"When the war is over the world must be rebuilt, and our great need for democracy at home is education, an education that shall make our boys in school today so efficient that they shall become leaders in the government of our nation. Everything shall be determined by those boys, and the time has come when an elementary education will not suffice for this."

The election of officers resulted in making Miss Annie E. Whittier, Lynn, president; John H. Boschart, Salem, vice president; Bernard H. Sheridan, Lawrence, secretary; Ralph P. Ireland, Gloucester, treasurer; Edgar M. Copeland, Lynn, M. C. Moore, Essex, and William C. Moore, Newburyport, counselors; W. S. Sayward, Philip Emerson and Harvey P. Williams, nominating committee.

MARINE ENGINEERING SCHOOL TO TAKE MEN

Henry Howard, director of recruiting for the United States Shipping Board, yesterday announced completion of school and marine engineering conducted for the board by Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Candidates will be accepted in the order of their application. Those living at a distance from Boston may enroll by letter or telegraph to the Recruiting Service, U. S. Shipping Board, Custom House, Boston.

The free training is to fit men for positions as engineers in the new merchant marine. The course is one month, to be followed if necessary by two months or more of sea training as a junior engineer, on pay. Previous engine room experience as chief or assistant engineer, oiler or water tender qualifies a candidate for free training at Technology. Stationary engineers and machinists may also enter the training class on agreement to take special sea training at the end of the course.

NEW PLANT AT OJIBWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Canadian Steel Corporation at Ojibway, in view of the increased demand for ships, is about to spend \$30,000,000 in the erection of a plant for the manufacture of ship-building plates, etc. The contracts for the construction of wharves, slips and dredging in connection with the plant have already been awarded to the Great Lakes Dredging Company, Limited, of Canada.

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GLOVES
Buckskin—For Street Wear
\$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00
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Owing to our having placed large orders nearly a year ago we are able to show a complete line of gloves at prices that are actually wholesale on today's market. Everything in gloves for street, dress, work or auto use, either lined or unlined. Special Lamb Lined Auto Gloves and Mitts, at \$5.00, in gauntlets or short style.

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LOAN IS SUPPORTED BY NONPARTISANS

President of the North Dakota League and Papers Upholding It Came Out Strongly in Second Liberty Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—Following the criticism which the Nonpartisan League has been subjected to for permitting Senator R. M. LaFollette to address the 'Producers and Consumers' convention in St. Paul recently, the league has taken a pronounced stand for patriotism.

President A. C. Townley, who about the time of the first Liberty Loan vigorously opposed the method which the Government had adopted of financing the war, immediately became outspoken in favor of the second Liberty Loan, urging league members everywhere to invest, while Governor Lynn J. Frazier made the first purely patriotic address of his administration in bidding North Dakota's National Guardsmen farewell. League organs everywhere, indeed, came out for the Liberty Loan and for the Government. Some of them, for a time, even went to the extent of criticizing LaFollette, although after a week or two the two league papers directly under Townley's editorial control began to extenuate and excuse and finally to defend the Wisconsin Senator.

Later the Bismarck city and district and Burlington County Liberty Loan committees, representing the territory in which the capital is located, urged the Board of University and School Lands to invest from the permanent school funds of the State \$250,000 in Liberty bonds. The school fund is created from the sale of lands ceded the State by the Government when North Dakota was admitted in 1889. The value of this land grant is roughly valued at \$50,000,000. When the first Liberty Loan campaign was at its height, a proposal that North Dakota should make a loan to the Government from these funds was made by former Governor L. B. Hanna, chairman of the State loan committee. The Board of University and School Lands, composed entirely of nonpartisan leaguers, declined even to consider the proposal.

When the second proposal was made, however, members of the administration freely discussed the matter in the papers before action was taken, and it was urged in opposition that the North Dakota farmer, getting only \$2 for his wheat and in some instances having a short crop, would need all the funds the State could get together to loan him. The independent press answered by inviting the leaguers to give a material evidence of their patriotism or stand convicted, and the board, after a few minutes' deliberation on the day appointed, unanimously voted to invest \$200,000.

As a matter of fact, the board is restrained by statute from investing in farm loans more than two-thirds of the interest and income funds from the federal land grants, and the money which is to be invested in Liberty Loans will be taken from municipalities and school districts, which might desire to sell the State their bonds, rather than from the farmer. Furthermore, it has been discovered that more than a million dollars is due this fund in deferred payments dating back 12 years or more, and that if these past due accounts are collected, the State will have a fund of \$1,500,000 about Jan. 1 from which to purchase Liberty bonds and make loans to needy farmers.

MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—Dr. Amy Hewes, head of the economic department of Mt. Holyoke College, has been granted a leave of absence to fill the position of executive secretary to the committee on women in industry of the Advisory Commission on National Defense in Washington, it is announced today. In the absence of Miss Hewes, Dr. J. H. Hutchinson,

manager of the Springfield Bureau of Municipal Research, will take charge of the class in American cities, for the remainder of the semester. Miss Donna Thompson has been appointed an instructor in the department of economics and sociology. Miss Alice Gerry, secretary of the union relief in Springfield, is to conduct the war relief course, with Miss Gertrude Bruyn, instructor of the department of economics.

SKILLED MEN ARE STILL IN DEMAND

Public Employment Office Says Supply of First-Class Mechanics Is Negligible

Comparison of the requests for employment, the demand for help and the positions filled during October of 1916 and last month, by the Massachusetts Public Employment Office in Boston, shows a decrease, according to a report from G. Harry Dunderdale, manager of the office, yesterday. The report says:

"The demand for skilled mechanics in the steel shipbuilding industry continues to dominate with a supply that is negligible. Muniton workers claiming to be skilled machinists are out in force, and having got the technical phrases of the trade, have no hesitation in proclaiming themselves competent mechanics, and it is only when put at work that their inferiority is discovered. The building trades are quiet, with the exception of carpenters who are engaged on cantonments and other government work. The boot and shoe industry is remarkably quiet for this time of the year, but the demand has been very quiet, with little or no supply. The demand for help in the textile industry has been brisk, with very little competent help to fill the vacancies. The demand for stenographers and clerical help is very quiet, except for government work, with a good supply of help on hand.

"The demand for help in the men's unskilled department has been for able-bodied laborers for government and private work, with a small supply on hand. Temporary laborers are in fair demand, with a good supply to choose from.

"The demand for boys during the past month has fallen off considerably, owing to boys of 16 and 17 years demanding wages from \$6 to \$9 a week. Many employers when the public schools opened, secured girls at \$5, owing to this demand of the boys, and as a result there are many boys out of work who cannot be satisfied with the wages offered.

"The women's skilled department is devoting its energies to securing stenographers and typists for government work for which there is a big demand. The demand for hotel and institution work has been very quiet, but it is expected that when the annual exodus to the South begins, the demand will be brisk. Factory work is very quiet, with a fair supply of workers on hand. Clerical and office work outside of the government demand is normal. The demand for housework girls continues with a very slow supply. Day cleaners are in good demand with a fair supply on hand. There has been a good call for hotel and restaurant workers with a medium supply on hand."

WHITMAN WOMAN'S CLUB

At the first meeting of the Home Economics Department of the Whitman Woman's Club on Tuesday afternoon a local market man, cut up a side of beef, telling the uses, prices, and methods of cooking the various pieces. He said that the market at present is very much unbalanced owing to the fact that people who can well afford to buy the more expensive cuts are now, as a matter of economy, buying the cheaper cuts of meat. As a result of this the prices of these cuts have been forced up, making it harder for the people of small means to buy meat.

PROHIBITION AND THE EPISCOPALIANS

Through Official Organ "Temperance" Propaganda Among Clergy Has Been Persistently Promoted During Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The increased interest being shown in prohibition by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States is declared by prohibition leaders to be a significant indication of the growth of the prohibition sentiment throughout the nation. The Church Temperance Society, an Episcopalian organization whose objects are the promotion of temperance, the reformation of the intemperate and the removal of the causes which lead to intemperance, has during the last 12 or 13 months through its official organ, Temperance, persistently promoted the prohibition propaganda among the Episcopalian clergy, with the result that the movement now enjoys great strength from that source alone.

The editor of this magazine, the Rev. James Eppingham, believes that never was their conflict in which the habits and practices of the nonconformant elements of the nations at war were destined to have so large an effect upon war issues as the present one, and that never since Europe was civilized have the homes, the womanhood and all the physical and mental energies of the nations been so essential to military success.

Dr. Eppingham says that there are three ways by which the stay-at-homes may help to determine the efficiency of the men in the trenches, namely, by safeguarding their moral and physical welfare, by insuring plentiful and effective military supplies, and by fighting against the insidious influences, machinations, organizations and counsels which flout at home those things for which the army is fighting abroad. "The police records around greater New York," says Temperance, "exhibit the folly and impossibility of hoping to secure a thoroughly dry army in the neighborhood of thoroughly wet municipalities."

"And no one thing can promote such disorder, disobedience, inefficiency and moral laxity in the army as drink," it continues. "How will it be possible for employees in munition factories, textile mills, ship yards, tanneries, steel mills and all the industrial organizations furnishing the supplies of war to be and do their best with sollicitations to drink intoxicants on every hand? How can food matters be properly adjusted in the midst of world need with the brewers still ruining millions of bushels of grain per year?

"And beyond all this there remains the extent to which the liquor traffic in America has aided and abetted German intrigue and anti-American, German activities in the United States.

Evidence produced in the United States court in the city of Pittsburgh, evidence gathered from documents seized in the office of the United Brewers Association, shows that that organization has been largely responsible for the creating and financing of the German-American Alliance in various states. "Members of the brewing fraternity have been widely connected with the support of pro-German propaganda in the country. One of the important wireless telegraph seizures made by the Federal Government after the declaration of war, was from the top of the home of the daughter of one of the leading brewers. Brewers have combined the support of the anti-American and antiprohibition activities, and immense funds of money raised by a barrel levy upon the output of the brewers of the entire country have been used in the fostering of organizations alike opposed to prohibition and to America's attitude toward Germany. Shall this traffic, which has fostered organizations engaged in un-American activities, be permitted to fatten itself upon the nation's necessary food and the nation's needed money in such an hour as this? And fatten at the expense of the efficiency and the patriotic unselfishness of the nation while at war?

"The prohibition of the liquor traffic in all of its phases will not only be a most brilliant stroke on behalf of national efficiency, but it will be a direct and vital thrust at an industry which has fostered neocopperheadism in the nation's midst. Prohibition would kill numerous national ills and the extent to which it would disrupt seditious activities among us, would not be the least of its blessings."

Hoboken Saloons Closed

By Order From Washington 270 Are Shut for Duration of War

HOBOKEN, N. J.—The doors of 270 out of Hoboken's 338 saloons and of 100 more in the neighboring town of Weehawken have been closed for the duration of the war, by orders from Washington.

This action stops liquor selling in and about the military piers established here.

Mayor Griffin carried the matter personally to President Wilson and obtained a postponement of an earlier order, pending investigation.

ROXBURGHE CLUB LECTURE

Miss Martha A. S. Shannon, lecturer at Columbia University, will give a talk on the Sargent paintings in the Public Library at the Roxburghe Club on Nov. 6. The meeting on Nov. 20 is to be a "Home Day," when Miss Susan E. Chapman, a member of the club and a traveler, will entertain. Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly will speak Dec. 4, on "France Behind the Front." This is to be an "open day."

NEW LOS ANGELES GUSHER

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A 50,000-barrel oil gusher is reported in the new Montebello field, about eight miles from the center of Los Angeles.

NEW CORPORATION COUNSEL IN OFFICE

Changes Growing Out of Yesterday's Bonding Hearing Expected to Have Effect on the Mayoralty Situation

William J. Hennessey, a member of the School House Commission, at once assumes the position of acting corporation counsel of the City of Boston, to which he was appointed late yesterday afternoon, following Mayor Curley's ousting of John A. Sullivan, whom he accused of plotting with the Boston Finance Commission's chairman, John R. Murphy, to "frame up the Mayor."

Thomas J. Dawson of East Boston, for years connected with the supply department of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, will assume his new position, that of superintendent of supplies for the city of Boston next Monday. This place has been occupied by Patrick O'Hearn, Commissioner of the Building Department, for nearly one year, or since D. Frank Doherty quit the position.

The mayoralty campaign cannot but be affected by the changes growing out of the bonding hearing yesterday, and Mr. Sullivan's ejection from the place of corporation counsel. That he and Mr. Peters were political friends of the years gone by Mayor Curley knows, and he alluded to this yesterday. But Mr. Curley was more incensed at the covert insinuations that Mr. Sullivan had made disclosures to the Finance Commission diametrically opposite to statements the Mayor has been making in regard to his financial affairs.

What position Mr. Sullivan will take in the mayoralty campaign is problematical. Today he declined to discuss the situation at all. He said he could not account for Mayor Curley's action yesterday on any other score than that of impulse and no real intention to injure him.

"I feel that the Mayor must have acted impulsively," said Mr. Sullivan today, "and without any intention of injuring me and that his actions will only injure himself."

The State election comes next Tuesday and after that the Boston mayoralty contest will take on itself constantly increasing vigor. Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald is still hovering in the background and it is said by many that he will be a candidate if the conditions so change as to warrant his entering the field.

Andrew J. Peters has assured his friends that nothing can cause him to change his decision to stay in the campaign until the finish. "I am going to be elected," he has said with emphasis. Mayor Curley and James A. Gallivan are both working hard and seeking to take every advantage the field affords.

Paine's



Much has been printed about a serious scarcity and probable exorbitant prices for Oriental Rugs.

Be this as it may, the Paine Furniture Company are optimistic of the future, and for the present make this plain statement:—

Paine's have maintained their extensive collections of rare and unusual Oriental Rugs and now offer them at little advance in their usual moderate prices.

Paine Furniture Company

Arlington St., near Boylston St., Boston

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FINE FURS



Only such furs as can be fully guaranteed are sold by us.

The styles are noticeably different from vast ordinary kinds.

The prices are the lowest that best grade furs can be sold.

Hudson Seal Coats
(Dyed Muskrat)

\$215—\$250—\$275—\$395

Hudson Seal Coats, \$195

RACCOON MOTORING COATS

\$142.50—\$165—\$185—\$250

See the beautiful new muffs and shawls of Fox, Mink, Hudson Seal, Wolf, Ermine, Etc.

FOOD SITUATION IN FRANCE OUTLINED

Surest Method of Obtaining Confidence of People Said to Be in Acquainting Them With the Actual Facts

The following is the first of a series of three articles by Fred B. Pitney, a noted foreign correspondent, and deals with the critical food situation in France. Mr. Pitney writes from personal experience, having lived in France, and also having at his command official figures of the French Government relative to the food supply. It is the writer's contention, elucidated in this article, that the surest method of obtaining the confidence of the people, when the nation is hard-pressed and its man-power is low and its food supplies nearing a low ebb, is to acquaint the public with full and accurate facts, and not try to reassure them with false hopes.

Telling the truth about the food situation in France is an extremely difficult thing to do, for one comes immediately into contact with so many counter-currents of opinion. There is no question in the mind of anyone conversant with the facts that it is not only with Germany, but with the Allies, as well, that the food situation is serious and needs prompt and effective treatment. But in the endeavor to deal with this question there is found constantly in the official mind an attempt to reconcile two irreconcilable positions.

On the one hand, there is the open and full recognition of the seriousness of the situation. On the other hand, confused in the same minds with this opinion, there is an idea that if the people are told too much they will become frightened and will weaken. Statesmen and politicians have a peculiar idea that they are the only men who are far-sighted enough and strong enough to face the whole truth and go on fighting. So they try, at the same time, to arouse the people and to reassure them.

My own opinion is that the peoples of all the allied nations are strong enough to know the whole truth and that knowing it will only make them more determined and fight harder, while at the same time their collective action will be much more intelligent. I do not believe in any government trying to win this war. I believe that only an aroused nation will be victorious. And I believe that the way to arouse the nation is to lay every shred of fact fully and completely before the people.

In France, however, one meets with a third phase of official opinion that further complicates the situation. French statesmen are so afraid of the possible effect at the time of the peace conference of an admission that France needs assistance now that immediately the idea is put forth there comes an official denial in one form or another. French statesmen, perhaps with reason, are obsessed with the idea that France will get an extremely short end of the stick at the peace conference. If there is a suspicion that she does not go into it stronger than she went into the war and able to fight on for another million years.

This complicated situation makes it extremely difficult, however, to tell the truth about food conditions in the face of the imminent probabilities of thereby injuring susceptible official feelings.

As I have kept house in Paris during the war, I can speak from experience on the food situation in France as it affects the individual. One can always go to a restaurant and order a meal and get it. I have heard many visiting Americans, who lived in France in that way, pooh-pooh the idea that there was a food shortage in the country. If those same persons had had their meals, they would have gained a very different idea of the food situation.

Sugar offers an excellent concrete example. In a restaurant one is fairly certain of sugar. Three lumps to a person is the rule, although the ration is served to each person separately. But a housekeeper must have a "sugar card" permitting him to buy a stipulated amount of sugar in a month. The allowance is 1½ pounds of sugar a month, if three meals a day are taken at home, 1 pound if two meals are taken at home and ½ pound if only one meal is taken at home. This means for the person who takes three meals a day at home, 18 pounds of sugar a year. The annual sugar consumption per person in America is 55 pounds.

The "sugar card" does not mean that one can demand a pound a half of sugar a month, but only that he is permitted to buy that much, provided a dealer can be found who has it to sell. A dealer who has sugar will not sell it to anyone who comes in. He sells only to his own regular customers.

We paid last winter, in Paris, 11 cents apiece for eggs and \$2 a pound for butter, and there was frequently neither butter nor eggs nor milk to be had. Private families were allowed to buy ¼ of a pound of flour at a time. The grocers could not sell flour, only the bakers. The flour mills could not choose their own customers, nor could the bakers and restaurants choose the mills they would buy from. Lists were made out, telling each miller to whom he could sell. This was in order that one section should not be able to eat up the stock of flour belonging to another section, or one baker deprive the customers of another, when all were short.

It is estimated that there will be a deficit of approximately 5,000,000 tons of wheat in France over the period from Sept. 1, 1917 to Sept. 1, 1918.

The normal annual consumption of wheat in France is from 9,200,000 tons to 9,400,000 tons. France has always been an importer of wheat, her aver-

age production for several years before the war being 9,000,000 tons, or slightly less than the consumption. Since the beginning of the war her production has fallen off radically. In 1914 it was 7,700,000 tons, in 1915 it was 6,065,000 tons and in 1916 it was 5,840,000 tons, while for this year the crop is estimated at 4,000,000 tons, with a possibility of rising to 4,500,000 tons, leaving for the period from September, 1917, to September, 1918, a deficit of nearly 5,000,000 tons, which must be made up by imports.

Where can these imports come from except from America? Italy, by reason of her position in the Mediterranean, takes the first toll from the wheat of the Far East, while England, of whom the Far Eastern wheat-producing countries are colonies, takes the remainder. France can get a little from South Africa. Argentina has stopped the exportation of wheat.

It must be realized that in France bread is the staple article of food. It is the base of all meals, especially among the working population. Bread is again the base of dinner or supper, however the meal may be called.

The French soldier's allowance of bread was a trifle over a pound and a half a day. On account of the shortage of wheat it has been necessary to cut this ration to a pound and a third a day. And it is not necessary to say that only dire necessity will countenance the cutting of the soldier's ration.

Another thing that has happened is "bread cards" in some localities. There is no national "bread card" in France; there is a "sugar card," but in some parts of the country it has been necessary to restrict the use of bread by local regulations. I have in mind several letters from my friends among the peasants of Brittany, telling of the privations they were enduring because their bread was cut down so much.

ALLEGED COTTON SEED TRUST INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Governor Williams today ordered the Attorney-General to begin at once an investigation through the State Corporation Commission of allegations that a cottonseed trust exists in this State for the purpose of depressing the price. The action was taken following representations lodged before the Governor that Oklahoma growers are receiving from \$6 to \$7.50 a ton less for their cottonseed than growers in any of the other Southern states.

The investigation was ordered by the Governor before he learned of the action of the National Food Administration under federal regulation. The Governor tonight declined to state just what effect the government's action will have on the program started earlier by the State of Oklahoma, except to say that it is an investigation cannot be carried out without interfering with plans of the National Food Administration it will be abandoned.

A letter was filed with the Governor by C. M. Cade of Shawnee yesterday, alleging that the growers of Oklahoma are receiving \$4,000,000 less a year for their cotton seed than a fair price. The Governor referred the matter to the Corporation Commission and the latter body requested that the Attorney-General be directed to make an investigation through that body.

ONTARIO LICENSE BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The drastic action of the Ontario License Board, in regard to the use of medicated wine, has been proven to be wholly justified, as some of the beverages seized, when analyzed, were found to contain over 35 per cent proof spirits. The beer sold in Ontario before prohibition contained from 6 to 8 per cent of proof spirits.

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We are pleased to announce that a complete line of Evening Slippers are now on exhibition. Above model in black kid or patent Colt pump. Full Louis Heel, at \$3.95.

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We Dye Satin Slippers to Match any Color Gown in 2 Hours' Notice

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The Latest Styles in

TRIMMED HATS

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FEDERAL LAW FOR SECURITIES URGED

Present Supervision by States of Issues of Railroads Called Inadequate and Imposes Unnecessary Burden

Federal regulation of the issuance of railroad securities, the effect of which would be to increase public confidence in the carriers, would strengthen their credit and contribute largely toward solving the financial problems of the railroads of the United States, in the opinion of Henry I. Harriman, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He discussed the subject, which is engaging the attention favorably of many business organizations throughout the country, with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Harriman said that the present supervision of such securities, conducted as it is by the different states on different plans, results in confusion, as there is no definite basis on which to predicate the degree of regulation. It not only is inadequate, in his opinion, but the difficulties of attempting to comply with the various measures provided by the states place an unnecessary burden on the railroads themselves. He mentioned in this connection, as showing the inequalities of the existing system, that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad was shown to have performed acts which were legal in some of the states it operated in, illegal in others. Mr. Harriman thought the very fact that the business of the railroads is nationwide is reason in itself for uniform federal regulation of their activities.

"The issuance of securities," he said, "is, so far as I know, the only division of interstate commerce which is not regulated by federal agencies." He added, in emphasizing the national scope of the problem of regulation, that the real object of the convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States was to harmonize the conflicting interests of the states with respect to interstate commerce.

"The market for the securities of railroads is nationwide," Mr. Harriman said, speaking of the probable effect of federal supervision of railroad securities on the financial problems which confront the carriers. "The general marketability of railroad securities would be materially improved if there were single regulation by a single regulatory body. The ultimate effect would be greatly to the benefit of the railroads, because it would increase confidence in their credit and their ability to finance themselves."

"I believe that federal supervision is inevitable," he continued. "If it had not been for the war, we probably would have had it by this time. Congress now is not pushing any measures except those that have to do with the war, and this has delayed it. But I feel that transportation is one of the most essential factors in our conduct of the war. It may be that Congress will decide that the relation of the railroads to the war is so close that it will take up this subject as a war measure and put it through."

"The Federal Government now has a commission at work making a physical valuation of the railroads of the country. When its report is made, it will give the public a definite statement of the value of the roads. If, added to this, provision is made for federal supervision of the issuance of securities, the public will have a complete federal analysis of both past and future values. In other words, the investor will have a real basis on which he can determine the value of railroad property."

"Unless the fundamental problem of railroad credit is settled, government ownership of the railroads will be a certainty. It has been estimated conservatively that the railroads of the country need \$1,000,000,000 a year for the development necessary in order that they may keep pace with the growth of the commerce of the country; yet for the last five years they have not raised half that amount. This means that they have not kept up with commerce. Such a condition threatens the prosperity of the entire country."

Just the other day the board of directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce voted unanimously in favor of this and three other propositions submitted in a country-wide referendum of commercial organizations conducted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, with headquarters in Washington. The four proposals were the recommendations of the committee on railroads of the national organization. They were: For provision for federal regulation of the issuance of railroad securities; for a general railroad incorporation law under which all railroad carriers subject to the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission may organize; that if such a law is passed, these railroads shall be required to organize under it, and that the Interstate Commerce Commission be given authority by statute to regulate intrastate rates when they affect interstate commerce. The Boston Chamber of Commerce proposed a slight modification of the third recommendation, to provide that federal incorporation be made compulsory for railroads hereafter organized, but voluntary on the part of those already organized.

In its discussion of federal regulation of railroad securities in its report, the committee of the national organization had this to say: "The issuance of railroad securities is now regulated by the states from which the railroads receive their charters. Since 1897 the legislatures of 23 states have enacted laws giving their regular commissions

authority to regulate the issuance of railroad stocks and bonds; but these laws are so conflicting in character that they have had a disastrous effect on the financial condition of the railroads and have seriously interfered with necessary railroad development. Whatever the effect of the laws in these 23 states, there has been no attempt in the other states—more than one-half—to protect the public."

The committee held that effective government regulation of railroad securities is necessary: in the public interest, the people who pay the revenue having a direct interest in the volume and character of their securities; to protect investors; and to assure the provision of adequate transportation facilities. In declaring federal regulation better than state, it argued that present regulation is incomplete because less than one-half the states now regulate the issuance of railroad securities, and on this account railroad corporations may escape regulation by states that have the greatest interest in the financial operations and service of the carriers; that railroad history of the last few years proves that state regulation does not prevent railway financing ruinous to carriers and public alike; that the laws of the states vary, and conflict arises, thus limiting the effectiveness and increasing the expense of the method; and that the Federal Government, acting through the Interstate Commerce Commission, alone has the facilities for making regulation uniform and effective.

The legislation to be enacted, the committee believed, should define carefully the conditions to be complied with by the companies proposing to issue securities; should give the Interstate Commerce Commission ample authority to obtain information as to operation and needs; should enable the commission to approve applications for authority to issue securities when conditions are fulfilled, and when not fulfilled, to require carriers to make such changes

in their plans as may be necessary; and should require the commission to maintain such supervision over the financial operations of the carriers as will enable it to see that the carriers observe the requirements contained in the certificates authorizing the issuance and sale of securities.

The committee pointed out that the committee of the National Association of Railroad Commissioners favors federal regulation of the issuance of securities. It expressed its opinion also that the best results could be obtained without disturbing the present outstanding obligations of the carriers.

SENTENCES FOR 27 IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MITCHELL, S. D.—Twenty-six German residents of Hutchinson County, found guilty of violating the Espionage Act, were given prison sentences by Judge Youmans in the federal court at Sioux Falls. The terms vary from one year and a day to two years. Cash fines ranging from \$200 to \$1000 were also imposed. August F. Reid-erick, alleged to be a ring-leader, was fined \$1000 and sentenced to five years in prison. The men will be sent to the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan. The 27 men, most of whom are farmers, and said to be Socialists, were arrested last summer after they had addressed intimidating petitions to county and state officers who were administering the draft law.

HOOPER MARKET CONDUCTED

A "Hoover" market is being conducted by the Lucy Wheelock Kindergarten Alumnae Association at the Wheelock School today. The market is to raise funds for the Elizabeth Peabody House, the usual fair to be omitted this year.

97
Magnificent
Large Rugs
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Prices Exceptionally Moderate
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Only because these rugs were secured at much below prices now prevailing, can Chandler & Co. present such remarkable values in room-size rugs.

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Laristan, 18.0x12.0.....	500.00	Gold Ground India, 15.0x15.10.....	345.00
Indo-Chinese, 17x12.....	415.00	Indo-Chinese, 14.5x11.0.....	375.00
Rajah-Mir, 13.5x11.9.....	195.00	Chinese, 11.7x9.....	245.00
India, 15.0x11.9.....	245.00	Kermanshah, 10.10x8.0.....	345.00
Saruk, 12.2x8.8.....	275.00	India, 14.2x12.0.....	295.00
Afghan Bokhara, 12.4x9.0.....	250.00	Rajah-Mir, 12.7x12.8.....	345.00
Fine India, 17.3x11.3.....	375.00	Antique Persian, 15.8x7.3.....	295.00
Kermanshah, 9.10x6.3.....	245.00	Antique Bokhara, 8.6x6.2.....	295.00
Antique Kurdistan, 12.4x5.6.....	195.00	East India, 14.0x11.10.....	345.00
Chinese, 11.6x9.0.....	195.00	Chinese, 13x10.....	200.00
Chinese, 9.9x8.0.....	145.00	Rajah-Mir, 14x12.....	150.00
Gold Ground Chinese, 11.8x9.0.....	235.00	Indo-Chinese, 11.8x8.7.....	180.00
Gorevan, 12.0x10.....	195.00	India, 15x12.....	180.00
Bijar, 12.10x8.0.....	550.00	Chinese, 9.9x8.1.....	175.00
Laristan, 12.0x9.0.....	195.00	India, 13.5x7.9.....	145.00
Chinese, 9.9x8.0.....	145.00	Indo-Chinese, 14.9x12.0.....	245.00
Laristan, 12.0x9.1.....	195.00	Persian, 10.6x7.3.....	225.00
		Asia Minor, 10.3x6.8.....	195.00

Rugs in sizes seldom found in any stock of Oriental Rugs.
Superb hand-woven rugs of exceedingly fine wools in the fastest dyes.

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FORCES UNITE FOR LOWELL CLEAN-UP

State, Municipal and Army Authorities Plan to Keep City Free From Bootleggers and Other Objectionable Features

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Cooperation of state, municipal, and army authorities in keeping Lowell free from "bootleggers" and other forces which tend to lower the efficiency of the United States soldiers quartered at this cantonment, will start tonight with a special provost guard from the military police, under Col. G. H. Estes, working with the Lowell police. The members of the provost guard have been picked especially for this work and are to patrol the main streets, and be stationed at the railroad station and trolley junctions.

Particular watch is to be made for attempts of "bootleggers" to get liquor to the soldiers, and the police and secret service have been requested to report the names of all soldiers seen intoxicated or with liquor in their possession.

Fifteen women from the New England branch of the Young Women's Christian Association arrived at camp this morning in time to see the soldiers "clean up" rubbish and make the cantonment ready for its Sunday rest. It is estimated that 30,000 soldiers are on leave this week-end, some going home and others attending the army and navy football game in Boston.

The Y. W. C. A. workers opened the "hostess" house for the first time tonight. Up to the present the women workers at the cantonment have been living in a large tent, but hereafter are to occupy quarters in the new house. Although not entirely finished, the building will be ready for occupancy next week.

Under the lead of Mrs. Endicott Peabody of Groton the party was shown through the camp and watched a polo game between the three hundred and first field artillery and the three hundred and third heavy artillery. The women who have been working at the cantonment include: Miss Antoinette Griggs of Evansville, Ill., Miss Grace Upham of Boston, Miss Mabel Grainger of Philadelphia and Miss Emma Jeffrey of New York City.

According to present plans, the opening of the new theater will take place on Monday evening. The enterprise is directed by Maj. Reginald Barlow of the three hundred and second infantry, and contributions have been received from many of the officers, with donations from friends outside the camp.

One of the big buildings formerly used as a restaurant for the workmen has been renovated and fitted with theatrical paraphernalia. Carpenters and other artisans from Major Barlow's regiment have done most of the work of remodeling. Scenery has been provided, and a piano has been installed. The stage is as large as in many city theaters, and the building has a capacity of 3000 people. The opening performance will be a musical comedy, and Private Henry Craig, a member of D Company, will be stage manager. Any profits which may be realized will go toward the post fund.

Capt. Arthur F. Brown, camp intelligence officer, has issued instructions as to the proper method of addressing letters to the men of the national army in camp here. Much delay has been caused in the delivery of letters by the addressing of mail to "Camp Devens, Ayer," and "Camp Devens, Fitchburg." The address "Camp Devens" is the sufficient and correct address, with the name of the company and regiment of the soldier addressed.

The recruits of the three hundred and third machine gun battalion will shortly be marching to the tune of bag-pipe music, for four pipers are to be added to the battalion life and drum corps.

On Monday evening, a delegation of about 100 Maine and New Hampshire men of the three hundred and third artillery regiment will go to Boston to sing at the Y. M. C. M. C. meeting in Symphony Hall.

The Connecticut ranks have been added to by the arrival of the Rev. Joseph N. Barnett, former rector of St. George's church, New York City. He wanted to accompany the Connecticut men to the front, and the only way he could accomplish his wish was to enlist as a private at Ft. Slocum and be transferred to the three hundred and third machine gun battalion here.

Col. Frank Tompkins has taken up directly with James H. Hustis, temporary receiver of the Boston & Maine Railroad, the matter of granting reduced fares over the road from Boston to Ayer for Saturday and Sunday. Colonel Tompkins points out that such a reduction in fares between Camp Upton, L. I., and the Pennsylvania Terminal in New York has been granted, and he characterizes the reduction of fares as a patriotic duty.

To provide necessities not provided by the Government, the members of the boot and shoe trade in Boston have planned "Comfort Day" for the men of Camp Devens, and this will be observed next Wednesday. It is hoped to raise \$5000, and to interest the public in the campaign, a cavalcade of automobiles, in the first of which will be an organ, will tour the downtown section.

AEOLIAN HALL, N. Y. CITY.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 27, AT 3
Charles COOPER
The Brilliant Young American Pianist.
Tickets 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, Boxes \$15.00.
On sale at box office.

tions of the city. Members of an opera company will sing from the moving automobiles, and short stops will be made at various points.

New Soldiers' Club

Work Progressing on One of Results of Community Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AYER, Mass.—Work on the new Soldiers' Club at the corner of West and Cambridge streets is well under way, and the building will be one of the first local results of the War Camp Community Fund which has been delegated by the Government to provide entertainment outside camps and cantonments for the enlisted men in its service.

This recreation building, 115 feet by 75 feet, will have in the basement bowling alleys and pool tables, also special bathing facilities for the men. The heating plant is also located here, the ice cream chamber, and storage space where the folding chairs used in the theater may alternate with the little tables of the restaurant, as the hall above may require.

The main auditorium will be one story at the sides, but in the center will extend up some 30 feet, clear to the timbered ceiling. In the upper half like the clere of a Gothic Church, there are several windows to admit light.

On either side of the entrance lobby are two large counters, one with complete soda and ice-cream fittings, and the other arranged for the sale of confections and small articles. Dumb-waiters connect these two counters with the rooms below.

The floor of the auditorium has sufficient space for 70 tables, each of which will seat four or five guests. There will also be provision for reading, and letter writing. At the further end of the stage auditorium is the raised stage, with footlights and dressing rooms, also a ladies' retiring room to the left, and a service pantry at the right.

The building is entirely of wood above the foundation, and the interior will be finished in attractive wood stains in harmonizing shades. The lighting fixtures, based on the motif of Japanese lanterns, will contribute to the effectiveness of the rooms. Loring & Leland, Boston, designed the building.

At the time the lot for the clubhouse was secured by the Ayer Army Service Club, of which the Rev. Endicott Peabody is chairman, a three-story dwelling was also taken over, and this is being remodeled. Here the resident staff will be housed, its duties being to take care of the half dozen reception rooms, the inquiry office and adjacent rooms. A resident matron working under the Women's Auxiliary will supervise the entertainments, such as concerts, socials and dramatics.

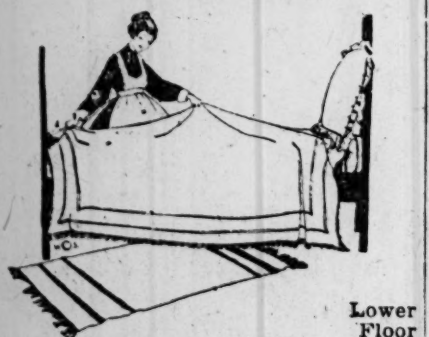
This building will also contain pantries, bakeries and service rooms necessary in maintaining the restaurant. The War Camp Community Committee will have final control over the affairs of the clubhouse, but it is planned to delegate a large part of the work to a soldiers' committee and to a professional caterer. Although any man in uniform will be admitted free of charge to the club, it is proposed to have an enlisted men's organization with a representative from each regiment at Camp Devens, and this committee will draw up regulations for the conduct of the men, will assist in the policing, and will consider and transmit any complaints or propositions which may be made.

Call for Trained Men Issued

The North Atlantic Coast Artillery headquarters has sent out a call for draftsmen, engineers, electricians, stenographers, radio operators and other technically trained men for appointment in that branch of the service. Accepted applicants will be sent to the training school for temporary enlisted specialists at Ft. Monroe, Va. Applications should be made at Room 204, 25 Huntington Avenue.

Col. Charles W. Taylor, commanding the army recruiting stations in New England, has received notice from the War Department that married men or those with dependents may enlist in the army. The order was accompanied by a schedule of government allowances for those dependent upon soldiers, the schedule being in effect since last Thursday.

The new regulations provide that the



Blankets

White Blankets — pink or blue borders, full bed size. Pair, 5.00.

White Blankets — blue border, size 70x84 in. Pair, 7.00.

White Blankets — pink, blue or yellow borders, extra size. Pair, 10.00.

Puffs — wool filled, attractive covers, priced, 5.00, 5.50 and 6.00.

Down filled 6.50

Chandler & Co
Tremont Street, Boston

Government can give a maximum allowance of \$50 a month. This allowance, in addition to half the month's pay which a soldier may make over to his family, as well as the state allowance of \$40 a month, puts the income of a private's family well above the \$100 mark each month.

The army recruiting station sent 11 recruits to Ft. Slocum and two more to Ft. Warren for the coast artillery. The naval recruiting station forwarded five recruits, and issued notice that men can now be taken again in all ratings.

Three former marines returned to the service yesterday, being assigned to New York: the naval magazine at Hingham, and the navy yard barracks.

East Boston as Depot Urged

In a letter sent by Representative Thomas A. Winston of Ward 1 to Secretary of War Baker, the attention of the latter is called to East Boston as a desirable location for a military depot. "We offer many facilities for such an important depot, good railroads and an accessible waterfront, not to mention our close proximity to the navy yard," said Mr. Winston.

Flag Service for Enlisted Men

A special flag service for soldiers and sailors will be held in the Temple Street Church on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. A feature of the meeting will be the dedication of a service flag in recognition of men who have enlisted from that parish. A detail of sailors from the Charlestown Navy Yard will attend, and there will be special music of a patriotic nature.

At the close of the service, there will be a reception for the enlisted men.

Treasure and Trinket Fund

The Special Aid Society of Melrose is planning a campaign for the "Treasure and Trinket Fund" of the American aviators, during the week of Nov. 19. At this time people are asked to contribute their discarded or broken gold and silver trinkets, also triple plate.

Mrs. E. G. Jenkins of Orient Avenue, Melrose, is chairman of the fund, and she is assisted in the plans by a large committee. The gold and silver donated will be melted and sold in New York by the National Special Aid Society, and the proceeds will be expended to supply comforts and necessary equipment for American aviators. The plan for the campaign is in line with that of the Thimble Fund in England which has realized a total of \$87,700 through campaigns similar to the one arranged by the Melrose society.

Message to Men in France

Congressman George Holden Tinkham of Boston has been delegated by Governor McCall to deliver a personal message to Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards and the Massachusetts soldiers in the American expeditionary forces.

In a letter to be delivered to Major-General Edwards, Governor McCall writes: "The whole Commonwealth is keenly interested in the welfare of the troops and looks for reports of them from day to day. It is the earnest desire of every one of us to do everything that will insure the comfort and well-being of your men."

"The officials of the Commonwealth make every effort to see that the soldiers' dependents are not suffering, so that you men at the front may have no anxiety as to your loved ones at home."

Fund for 301st Infantry Sought

Citizens of Boston have been appealed to by Mrs. Barrett Wendell, president of the Special Aid Society, for funds for the three hundred and first infantry at Camp Devens. The sum of \$8000 is needed to start funds for companies and the regiment. \$500

being required for each of the 15 companies and \$500 for the regiment.

Each company fund, expended under the supervision of a committee consisting of the captain and the lieutenants, is used to supply the men with comforts and amusements, such as magazines, games, pool tables, chairs, tables and other accessories to the recreation/rooms in each barrack, also to assist in purchasing small additions to the government rations. The regimental fund among other things, goes to assist in the formation and maintenance of the regimental band.

The regiment is composed of men from Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Revere, Everett and Winthrop. Subscriptions, large or small, will be welcomed by the treasurer, Mary L. Murdock, 142 Berkeley Street, Boston.

Colonel Houze Returns

Col. J. M. Houze of Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston's staff has returned from an official inspection of Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. Brigadier-General Johnston and other members of the staff who made the trip not being expected back until Monday.

From Ft. Ethan Allen, the party went to the school of aviation at the University of Vermont, where 165 college men are receiving training. The military training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., is also included in the tour.

Maj. Albert S. Williams of New York reported for duty at northeastern headquarters today, to take charge of the adjutant's office.

The aviation section in charge of Lieut. Lester Watson is sending out several thousand letters to college graduates in an effort to interest them in enlisting in the aeronautical department, there being urgent need of men with technical training for this section, both as aviators and as balloon pilots.

Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser in command of the corps troops at Framingham and Westfield, also at New Haven, Conn., is expecting orders to move his men South at any time. Camp Bartlett at Westfield with approximately 3200 men is ready to move at short notice.

Tobacco Funds Criticized

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Organizations which are collecting funds to send tobacco and cigarettes to soldiers are "dragging the American flag in the dust," according to a statement made by Miss Bertha Fowler, president of the Polk Mission, Herkimer, N. Y., who spoke before the Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, in session here yesterday.

Col. W. H. Perry in Charge

CAMP BARTLETT, Westfield, Mass.—Col. W. H. Perry is commanding officer in camp today, in the absence of Col. Arthur W. Balentine and the Maine Heavy Artillery which left this morning for New Haven, Conn., for the football game between the Maine Heavies and the Newport Naval Reserves. The proceeds will be for the Soldiers' Recreation Fund.

Colonel Balentine has delegated the Holyoke Hospitality Workers to be the camp information bureau. Information concerning the soldiers in camp, for the State House, Boston, and for other states will be prepared. This bureau will also have charge of locating soldiers in camp for relatives. Yesterday was pay day in camp, the men receiving their checks from Capt. Howard Beady of the Maine Heavies, camp adjutant.

French Methods Described

FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—Capt. P. M. Cabot of the Harvard Reserve Officers Training Corps, has resumed his talks in the school of instruction for the commissioned officers and sergeants of the regiment. These are on French warfare methods, and deal particularly with trench work and grenades. Recruits are still being received

here, and yesterday there were 12 applications for enlistment.

This evening there will be a concert in camp in aid of the work of the Framingham branch of the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness. Music will be furnished by the Harvard Glee Club.

Activity at Y. M. C. A. Hut

The Y. M. C. A. recreation hut on the Common is the scene of much activity daily, the room being at almost all times filled with enlisted men. The hut is well supplied with reading matter, and letter-writing is one of the popular diversions, hundreds of letters daily being sent out by the soldiers and sailors. The hut offers assistance in many ways, one of which is to provide a list of rooms in different parts of the city available for the men, many of whom sleep off ship. A phonograph with a large assortment of records is another source of entertainment, but more records could be used to advantage.

Contributions for Boston's Own

Contributions for "Boston's Own Regiment," being raised by the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness have now reached \$5679. It is desired to realize \$8000, this amount giving \$500 to each company for the many necessary things which the Government does not provide. Any contributions may be sent to Mrs. Mary L. Murdock, treasurer, at 142 Berkeley Street.

British Recruiting Rally

Several hundred people attended the rally held at noon today on the Common in charge of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission which has been holding meetings daily this week. Corp. Harry Auger, in charge of staff signaling in the twenty-second battalion of the Canadian expeditionary forces, was in charge of the meeting.

An interesting feature of the rally was an exhibition of gas masks, flare pistols, and other war instruments. Corporal Auger explained their use.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

The policy to be followed by the Women's City Club during the period of the war, so far as the entertainments and other activities of the club are concerned as announced in the November bulletin, will be shown in an endeavor to conform to the nation's present needs, first by offering only a limited number of purely diverting entertainments, and, second, by concentrating all energies on the direct requirements of a nation necessarily confronted with tremendous responsibilities, many of which are those of women in the home.

In direct line with this policy is a club entertainment to be given Monday evening at Pilgrim Hall. Mrs. Harriet L. B. Darling, an authority on subjects relative to food, will present the "Required Balanced Rations for a Day," including three meals. She will explain how the largest value may be obtained at minimum cost. There will be opportunity for questions following the talk. The meeting will commence promptly at 7:45 p. m. and be open to members only.

Arrangements have been made by the activities committee for a dinner to be given on Nov. 17 in honor of Lincoln Steffens, followed by a talk on "The Russian Revolution."

The speaker at the club meeting on Monday afternoon, Nov. 12, will be Dr. William Healy. Dr. George Nasmyth will give the first of his series of five lectures on "America and the Great Settlement" on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, in Pilgrim Hall. The subject of the first lecture will be "A League of Nations and the Problems of the Settlement," and will include a study of

President Wilson's addresses on "America's Terms of Peace," delivered Jan. 22, Feb. 3, and April 2, 1917. Next Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the fourth talk on current events will be given by Mrs. May Alden Ward.

BRITISH COMMISSION TO BE ENTERTAINED

Members of the commission sent to the United States by the Ministry of Munitions of Great Britain at the request of this Government will be guests at a luncheon arranged by the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, at the Hotel Brunswick on Tuesday. They will tell of munitions making in Great Britain and its effect on general manufacturing. The members of the commission are: Sir Stephenson Kent, K. C. B., member of the Council of the Ministry and Director General of the Labor Supply Department; H. W. Garrod, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Labor Regulation Department; G. H. Baillie, Chief Technical Dilution Officer of the Labor Supply Department; and Capt. Cyril Asquith, Director of the Artificer's Allocation of the Labor Supply Department.

MEMORIAL TO FRANCE ON MARNE BATTLE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A monument commemorating the Battle of the Marne and built by funds subscribed by Americans will be presented to France at the close of the war, it was announced here on Friday by a committee which has been planning the memorial. To avoid any possibility of conflict with war relief work, no donations will be accepted until the end of the conflict, it was stated. Frederick MacMonnies has designed a monument, at the request of the committee. It is a figure of a winged woman who, almost overcome by the force of battle, throws off the heavy weight of defeat by a supreme effort, and raises the fallen flag of her liberty.

BIPLANE TO DROP LITERATURE

Republican campaign literature will be dropped from a military biplane, this afternoon, flying over the Mystic Valley and the North Shore, piloted by Melvin W. Hodgson, according to the Republican State Committee in Boston. The flight is expected to start about 3:30 p. m., from Saugus.

BRAZIL GERMAN PROMOTE STRIKE

Railway Traffic Almost Entirely Suspended—Government Taking Military Measures Against Colonists

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Private reports from Southern Brazil received in railway circles here indicate that railway traffic there has been almost entirely suspended owing to German encouragement of the strikers and what is said to constitute practically a German uprising. The strikes in Southern Brazil are said to be spreading to other parts of the country, and only a few trains are kept moving by means of strict military measures. It is reported that all Germans have been dismissed from the Brazilian government service. Advances received here also go to show that the military measures taken to restrain Germans in Southern Brazil, where there are large colonies of them, are severe, details in regard to them, as well as facts about general conditions in that part of the country, being withheld by the censorship.

German colonists and their descendants in Brazil are estimated to number between 400,000 and 500,000, or about one-eighth of the total white population. They are mostly settled in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, which is the extreme southern tip of Brazil on the coast bordering Uruguay and Paraguay, and in Santa Catharina, the next State north. This region is Brazil's most favorable territory for white men's settlement, being farthest from the equator. Next to the controlling Portuguese element, which has extended widely through intermixture with Negroes from Africa, who were slaves until 1888, and with the aboriginal Indians, the Italians form the largest group among the whites. The Italian colonists are estimated to number far above 1,000,000. Estimates of Brazil's total population vary from 17,000,000 to 20,000,000.

MRS. G. W. COLEMAN RESIGNS

Mrs. George W. Coleman has resigned from the presidency of the School Voters League, her duties as president of the Women's City Club requiring most of her time.

SHEPARD STORES
Tremont Street, Winter Street, Temple Place, Boston

FURS

Unusually complete stocks of choice skins made into the most fashionable shapes and styles.

Individuality of fashion, correctness of style, excellence of workmanship are but a few of the marks of superiority shown in our Fur Store.

Women's 45-inch Marmot Coats	75.00
Women's 45-inch Natural Muskrat Coats	90.00 to 165.00
Women's 45-inch Natural Muskrat Coats, Hudson Seal (Seal Muskrat) Collars and Cuffs	125.00 to 225.00
Women's Natural Raccoon Coats	90.00 to 375.00
Women's 45-inch Wombat Coats	85.00
Women's 45-inch Australian Opossum Coats	250.00
Women's 45-inch Natural Black Muskrat Coats	150.00 to 325.00
Women's 45-inch Hudson Seal Coats	145.00 to 300.00
Women's Siberian Gray Squirrel Coats	250.00 to 400.00
Women's 45-inch Leopard Coats	200.00
Women's Nutria Coats	150.00 to 225.00
Women's Scotch Mole Coats	325.00 to 500.00
Black Wolf Sets, Animal Scarf and Muffs, set	45.00 to 75.00
Taupe Wolf Sets, Animal Scarf and Muffs, set	67.50
Black Lynx Sets, Animal Scarf and Muff, set	85.00
Black Fox Sets, Animal Scarf and Muff, set	45.00

Good assortment of Hudson Seal, Beaver, Gray Squirrel, and Skunk scarfs and muffs.

(WINTER STREET—SECOND FLOOR)

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL

NOVEMBER 13

AT 8 O'CLOCK

APOLLO CLUB

OF BOSTON

80 MALE VOICES

EMIL MOLLENHAUER, Conductor

ASSISTED BY

MISS MARIE STODDART

SOPRANO, OF NEW YORK CITY

ALESSANDRO ALBERINI, and ALFRED F. DENGHAUSEN, BARIOTONE

In a varied program of Part Songs and Choruses, presented with the finished technique for which the Apollo Club is justly famous.

POPULAR PRICES

Seats on sale at Box Office. \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c

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THE REDISCOVERY OF AMERICA

Our National Parks—Our Pacific Coast

Our Real American, THE INDIAN—Our HAWAII—Our WEST INDIES

Course Sale Mail Orders Now Opens Mon.

SYMPHONY HALL

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 9, AT 8.15

Ian Hay (Beith)

Author of "First Hundred Thousand"

Lately Returned from 4 Months at Front

NEW LECTURE—NEW PICTURES

CARRYING ON

Tickets, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c.

SYMPHONY HALL

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 11, AT 3.30

MISCHA The Great

Violinist

Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c.

JORDAN HALL

THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 8, at 8.15

ROSAMOND YOUNG

Song Recital

Tickets 1.50, 1.00, 50c. Symphony Hall

JORDAN HALL

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 8, at 3

Margaret NIKOLORIC

Piano Recital

Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c. Symphony Hall

Our Annual November Sale

of

Gowns and Wraps

For Women and Misses

Opens Monday, November Fifth

1917

A wonderful collection of the most fashionable models suited to the demands of every social occasion, formal or informal, all of them exclusive to Slattery's, will be offered.

Prices Considerably Less Than Usual

SEIZURE PROPOSAL IS CALLED ABSURD

Federal Food Commissioners for
Massachusetts Says Surplus of
Food in Storage May Be
Needed Before Winter Goes

"Absolutely absurd," is the characterization, by Henry B. Endicott, Federal Food Commissioner for Massachusetts, of the proposition made by Frederick W. Mansfield, candidate for Governor, and Mayor Curley, that the State should seize food now held in cold storage warehouses. Mr. Endicott's views on this question are contained in a letter which he sent yesterday to Governor McCall. In the letter he does not touch upon the question of high prices of food, which was the basis of the Mansfield-Curley attacks, but confines his discussion to the question of supply. With a railroad strike that would prevent transportation of food in New England, he says, Massachusetts would need this surplus. Much of the food in the cold storage warehouses, Mr. Endicott also says, is being held for the allies of the United States in the war. His letter is as follows:

"Referring to the cold storage situation in Massachusetts, I wish to report to you that there is a good supply in these warehouses, and that if there were not at this time of the year you would have a right to criticize me. As I understand it, it is the duty of the State and Federal Food Commissioner to do what he can to furnish supplies to the consumer at as low a price as possible, all things considered, but a low price is of no value unless there is a supply.

"In other words, it is my duty, as I conceive it, to do what I can to insure a supply for Massachusetts.

"Now we have had a committee working on this same proposition for the last four months at least, headed by James J. Phelan.

"Realizing that winter was coming we have had inspectors that have kept us closely in touch with the stock in these same warehouses, and with the changes which are daily occurring in these same warehouses. In other words, I have tried, so far, to handle this proposition so that there would be some assurance to the public of Massachusetts that we would have some stocks to fall back on if our regular supplies were interrupted. That our supplies may be interrupted must be obvious to everyone. I hope they will not. I shall do everything I can to prevent it.

"Suppose, for instance, that the 5000 men who had voted to strike at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, Oct. 27th, had walked out. The entire Boston & Maine system would have been tied up, and this would have undoubtedly spread to other systems of New England, and we should have been helpless as far as our supplies are concerned. I should feel sure that I had not done my duty if these warehouses were empty today.

"As a matter of fact, there are a great many goods in these same warehouses that are sold to our allies abroad and are awaiting shipment which will have to be deducted from our own supplies.

"Also we must feel that we have not only got to have some surplus from which we can draw for our citizens of Massachusetts, but if there was an interruption of transportation we have got to feed our soldiers in camps in Massachusetts, and, until I am sure that the people of Massachusetts can go safely through this winter without any hardships in regard to the food supplies, I am not going to allow any heavy withdrawals from this same surplus, unless, of course, any sign appears of speculation or hoarding, which signs we have been constantly on the lookout for, and as yet, there is no hoarding and there is no speculation. The proposition to have the State seize these warehouses under present conditions is absolutely absurd."

Milk at 11 Cents Now

Depots to Sell at the Cash Price and
Abolish Ticket Plan

Milk is hereafter to be sold for 11 cents a quart at the stations in Boston established through the efforts of Henry B. Endicott, Federal Food Commissioner for Massachusetts, where for several weeks it has been sold at 10 cents a quart. This change was announced last night by

Mr. Endicott, following conferences with retail dealers who protested that at the 10-cent price they were being driven out of business.

The 10-cent price has been available only to those who bought one dollar's worth of tickets. The sale of tickets will be abolished and the 11-cent price will be asked for one quart or any number of quarts purchased. Mr. Endicott's statement on the subject is as follows:

"After frequent conferences between the large and small milk dealers and the drivers union it has been agreed that the price of milk in milk stations from Nov. 2 to Dec. 1 will remain at 11 cents a quart, but the ticket system will be abolished. The milk dealers will pay the farmers the price originally agreed upon, which I understand was eight cents, with certain deductions, f. o. b. Boston, provided dealers agree with the Milk Producers' Association to do so.

"This arrangement is agreeable to the Food Administration, which will, furthermore, act immediately, investigate collate and verify all the facts now in its possession and obtainable elsewhere in regard to the general situation, as it is the desire of all interested in the milk business that the Food Administration obtain these facts with a view to determining the prices and conditions that they feel they can recommend on or before Dec. 1, which will be reasonable and just for producers, dealers and consumers.

"All parties have evinced a laudable disposition to help work on these problems and to arrive at a satisfactory solution in order to obtain milk for the consumer on a basis that will be as low as possible—all interests considered."

Food Saving by Store Workers

Under the direction of Mrs. Lucinda W. Prince, appointed by the Food Administration as executive secretary in charge of instruction in food conservation in stores, the employees of stores in Boston are being taught how to do their share in the saving of articles needed for the people of the allied nations. They are being urged to patronize only the places that serve war foods, and how to order. Instruction is given in the form of lectures. Mrs. Prince will travel about the country carrying on the work.

OUTDOOR SPORTS AT WELLESLEY TO CLOSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WELLESLEY, Mass.—Wellesley College was arrayed in gala colors today for the closing event of the outdoor sport season, "field day," this afternoon. According to custom the girls march on the field with their arm-bands and sweaters of violet, yellow, red and blue heralding their respective classes. During the first of the week preliminaries to determine who will compete in the events were held.

Baseball, basketball and tennis are the first to be played off followed by the archery contest and a hockey game. The running events, which are next on the program include a 50-yard dash, a relay race, and a broad jump contest.

Teams from 1919 and 1920 have been picked for a riding exhibition, including a drill, fancy figures and various exercises. Miss Elizabeth Pickett '18 and Miss Leona Van Gorder '19, picked riders, are competitors for the individual riding prize.

Following the events Miss Marie Henze '18, president of the athletic association, awarded the "W's" to the one or two experts chosen from each sport as the most proficient, and the silver field day cup to the class scoring the highest.

The officials for the day were Miss Sarah R. Davis, referee for hockey; Miss Edna B. Marsh, referee for basketball; Dr. William Skarstrom, referee for running; Franklin Fette, referee for baseball; C. A. Royce, referee for riding.

The field day committee was Miss Harriet McCreary '19, chairman; Miss Elizabeth Chinn '18, Miss Margaret Miller '19, Miss Katherine Hughes '20, Miss Ruth E. Allen '21.

The procession committee consisted of Miss Lillian Barr '18, chairman, and the Misses Margaret Thomas '18, Margaret Miller '19, Elizabeth Spalding '20, Ruth Van Blarcom.

ELKS OFFICERS SUSPENDED

HOBOKEN, N. J.—Walter Ahrling, exalted ruler of Hoboken Lodge of Elks No. 74, and William D. Binde-wald, its secretary, have been suspended from their offices pending investigation of charges that they had called off the Liberty Day parade of the Elks without authority, and that each had refused to take part in the parade.

BURNING OF WOOD FOR FUEL SOUGHT

Resolutions Passed at Meeting on
Fuel Situation at the Massa-
chusetts State House This
Afternoon

Resolutions urging the people of New England to burn wood for fuel wherever possible, advocating extensive cutting of wood under the direction of local fuel administrators, in cooperation with the local public safety committees, and the employment of portable sawmills, all to help out the fuel situation in this section of the United States, were adopted at a meeting at the State House today, called by James J. Storrow, Massachusetts Fuel Administrator.

It was declared that the price of wood for fuel will remain sufficiently high this winter to make it profitable for farmers to generally engage in cutting over their timber lands, and Prof. J. W. Toumey, director of forestry at Yale University, urged that farmers be guaranteed against loss by the several towns, though the meeting did not favor this.

More than 35 men and women representing state forestry agencies, public safety committees and others interested in the fuel situation were present at the meeting, which agreed that a campaign of publicity should be carried out under the direction of Mr. Storrow to stimulate cutting. Reports from state foresters showed that the cutting this year has been only 23 to 50 per cent of normal.

Prices of wood have recently advanced sharply. In Boston, dealers are getting \$17 to \$18 a cord for hard wood, sawed and split, and the demand is said to be pressing hard on the supply. In the suburbs higher prices are being obtained.

At the City Wood Yard, 30 Hawkins Street, prices now quoted for sawed and split wood are: Hard wood, \$17; hard and soft, mixed, \$16; pine, \$15 a cord. This yard, maintained by the Overseers of the Poor, ordinarily employs at this time of the year 70 to 80 men. It is now employing 40 to 50. The supply of wood is said to be very scarce and deliveries are two weeks behind orders. Commercial dealers in Boston are getting about \$1 more a cord than the city yard.

In Winchester, Mass., 7.8 miles from the North Station in Boston, dealers are getting \$17.50 to \$18 a cord for hard wood sawed and split. One dealer asks \$16 for hard wood in four-foot lengths and \$15.50 extra for mere sawing. This dealer says that up to two months ago the price of wood at retail was \$9 to \$10, sawed and split.

Again the retailers are not to blame, according to what he says. The wood for the Boston City Wood Yard costs, out in the country, \$12 a cord, it is asserted, and the freight is \$3, making a cord cost \$15 as it is received at the yard where it is sawed and split. Much of the supply of wood for Boston's fireplaces has come in former years from points in Massachusetts, but now New Hampshire and New York are supplying it. Nobody on the farms is willing to cut wood nowadays, the dealers assert. One suburban dealer says that his wood, from New Hampshire, cost \$9.50 a cord loaded on the cars, \$2 for freight, \$1 for hauling to the yard and \$1 for sorting.

Boston Fuel Report

Committee Nearly Ready to Make
Recommendation as to Prices

The fuel committee that has been hearing testimony from coal dealers and others interested in the determination of maximum retail prices for hard coal, soft coal, and coke in Boston, is nearly ready to report its recommendations as to prices to James J. Storrow, Fuel Administrator for New England. According to Chairman David A. Ellis, the report probably will be made in about a week.

though if some of the coal dealers whose written statements about their business are being awaited should furnish it very promptly, the report may be made sooner.

Having questioned each of the coal dealers privately about his cost of doing business, and having given a public hearing on the subject, the committee is now hearing representatives of the labor employed by the dealers. To establish a uniform price for fuel, with prices at the mines, transportation costs and selling expenses varying widely, presents a perplexing task to the committee, whose members, besides Chairman Ellis, are Geoffrey B. Lehy and J. Frank O'Hare.

When the report has been received by Fuel Administrator Storrow, he may either approve its recommendations at once, or send the report to Harry A. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator, at Washington, for approval. In the event of an appeal from prices established by Mr. Storrow, Dr. Garfield will make a decision and he may be, though it is hardly likely that he will be, overruled by President Wilson. Coal dealers of Boston seem as confident as they were when the fuel committee was appointed, about three weeks ago, that the prices to be established for Boston will be as high as present prices or higher. Some of them say that lower prices cannot fairly be established.

Fuel Administrator Storrow has appointed local committees, similar to the Boston committee, in most Massachusetts cities and towns, and in some of these the committees have been at work for two or three weeks. In the other New England states the appointment of local committees has been left to the State Fuel Administrators, who are working under Mr. Storrow's direction. Retail prices, under the method of determination through the local committees, probably will be established generally in New England by Nov. 15. Pending such establishment of prices, the dealers are charging the same prices that have been asked and obtained for several months.

MILK QUESTION IN NEW YORK UNDECIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The question of the price of milk in this city for the month of November is still undecided. The board of directors of the Dairy-men's League at a recent session attempted to solve the question of whether farmers can reduce the November price for milk in accordance with the federal, state and city food administrations' wishes. Before the session of the board the federal and state food administrator told the food administration's view of the milk situation.

Arthur Williams, federal food administrator for New York City, met in conference recently many prominent fish dealers of this city. At the conference it was decided that it was necessary to take steps to educate the people to use fish and to teach them the value of it as a food. Another meeting is to take place shortly when plans will be made as to the educating method.

MONTANA MINE FIRE THOUGHT DUE TO PLOT

BUTTE, Mont.—It would seem that the fire at the Granite Mountain shaft of the North Butte Mining Company June 8, which resulted in 163 fatalities, was of incendiary origin and part of a plot of an alleged German ring in Butte which had for its object the crippling of the copper production of this district, according to a deposition made public by United States District Attorney B. K. Wheeler.

This deposition was made by a woman who is called "Mrs. B. P. Ellis," but whose real name is withheld by the officers as a measure of safety for her, in an examination conducted by Immigration Inspector Thomas Top-ping.

PRIORITY FUEL ORDER MODIFIED

Dr. Garfield Permits Coal East
of Pittsburgh to Go Freely
to Seacoast States—North-
west Is Well Supplied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Fuel Administrator Garfield announced on Friday that the Lake Priority Order No. 1 has been modified by suspension east of the Ohio and Pennsylvania line, that is, east of Pittsburgh. Priority Order No. 1 was intended to insure a full supply of coal to the northwestern states before the close of lake navigation about Nov. 20. But shipments to the lakes of both anthracite and bituminous coal are now in excess of last year, and by the close of navigation sufficient coal will have been shipped to take care of the requirements of the Northwest.

The priority order is still in full effect on the Chesapeake & Ohio, Norfolk & Western, and other southern roads. The modification of the order in the eastern fields was necessary in order to provide for the requirements of the steel mills and other industrial plants, as well as the domestic requirements.

It is also intended as a means of increasing all-rail shipments to New England. The New England situation is receiving special attention. Arrangements are being completed to bunker all vessels in the stream at Hampton Roads, and as soon as the plans are perfected, which it is expected they will be within the next two weeks, increased shipments will be made to Hampton Roads for New England; and as soon as navigation closes on the Great Lakes, special additional attention will be given the shipment for New England requirements, both by water and by rail.

On account of the large number of munition plants in New England, which it will be necessary to operate at full capacity, the Fuel Administration will make every effort to supply the requirements for all necessary purposes. The domestic situation in New England is normal, so far as total tonnage is concerned, in that shipments for the first eight months of anthracite coal have been approximately 700,000 tons in excess of last year; but there is unequal distribution. Representatives of the United Mine Workers of the southwestern districts, and the representatives of the coal operators associations of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas, were invited to Washington by Dr. Garfield to take up the question of agreement upon a penalty clause satisfactory to the Fuel Administrator, to be inserted in the present labor contract now in effect in that field.

The present penalty clause does not meet with the approval of Dr. Garfield, in that sufficient provision is not made for the automatic collection of the fine. It is expected that a satisfactory penalty clause has been agreed to at the conference held at 3 p. m. on Friday between the representatives above mentioned, and the Fuel Administrator.

The requirements of section 2, of the President's order of Oct. 27, reads as follows:

"This increase in prices shall not apply in any district in which the operators and miners fail to agree upon a penalty provision, satisfactory to the Fuel Administrator, for the automatic collection of fines in the spirit of the agreement entered into between the operators and miners at Washington, Oct. 6, 1917."

Dr. Garfield has notified both operators and miners that under no circumstances should the mines close down, pending the settlement of this question.

The Fuel Administrator stated pos-

tively that in no case would the 45 cents increase in prices go into effect until both miners and operators had definitely promised that the word and intention of the penalty clause would be rigidly observed.

STEAMERS TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT

Official confirmation by the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., of the requisitioning of two of their steamers by the United States Government and the sale of a third to Robert E. Miller of New York was made yesterday.

The steamship company was notified yesterday that President Wilson had directed the Navy Department to acquire the steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill, but the time of delivery was not fixed.

The steam freighter James S. Whitney was sold to Mr. Miller for about \$400,000. The steamer is at New York undergoing extensive alterations.

Both vessels requisitioned by the navy went into winter quarters at East Boston three weeks ago, and their places were taken by the Old Colony and North Land.

PAGEANT TO BE PRESENTED

Under the auspices of the Woman's Board of Missions the pageant, "The Gift of Light," is to be presented in Jordan Hall, Boston, on the evenings of Nov. 12 and 13, in connection with the jubilee celebration of the board. Between 300 and 400 young people from the churches and colleges of Greater Boston are to take part, assisted by a chorus and orchestra. The pageant comprises 13 episodes, the theme of which is woman's sympathy and service for women of other races throughout the ages, from the days of Naomi and Ruth to the present time.

ARCHITECTS TO OPEN AN EXHIBIT

In Conjunction With Landscape
Men and Arts and Crafts Will
Display in Rogers Building

About 1000 separate works of art are to be privately displayed by the Boston Society of Architects, Boston Architectural Club, Boston Society of Landscape Architects and the Society of Arts and Crafts, in a joint exhibition at the Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street, this evening. The exhibition will be open to the public on week days from Monday until Nov. 17, inclusive, from ten a. m. until six p. m., and from eight until ten p. m., and from one until six p. m. on Sunday.

A feature of this year's exhibition is to be a so-called retrospective exhibition of drawings, sketches and old prints and photographs of Boston, done by earlier members of the Society of Architects, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of this society. About 100 members of the society will celebrate the golden anniversary with a dinner at Hotel Westminister this evening. This exhibition will be in what was formerly the office of the president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The Society of Arts and Crafts is celebrating its twentieth anniversary with an exhibition of 500 works in metal, wood and tapestry in room 10. One end of the room is devoted to ecclesiastical works, and the other to a general display.

In the main hall of the building are to be works from the architectural departments at Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A joint exhibit of the Boston Society of Architects, the Boston Architectural Club and the Boston Society of Landscape Architects is to be held in room 15, or the main exhibition hall. This exhibition will include 500 exhibits of the architects and 78 by the landscapers.

B. F. W. Russell is chairman of the committee of 25 in charge of the exhibition.

Mens Clothes Cleansed

We offer the means of a most practical economy by renewing and restoring to almost their original appearance and condition all kinds of mens clothing thereby saving the cost of new garments

Heavy and Light Overcoats Suits Motor Coats Ulsters Evening and Street Clothes

All dust dirt spots stains removed garments
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O'Connor SUITS

FOR such as demand quality of the highest we are prepared in both our women's and misses' suit salons. O'Connor suits present a surpassing assortment of models faultless as to style, materials and workmanship.

Examples of the very smartest ideas in advanced style are to be found in our second floor salon. A new note of wonderfully stylish simplicity is struck by an individual model in fur-trimmed green cashmere bolivia with a very short and very smart coat. The opposite note of

stylish elaboration is sounded by a fur-trimmed green chiffon velvet suit, wonderfully stylish and dressy, with its three-quarter length coat, belted and button-trimmed. In between these two suits are all the gradations of attractive style.

J. P. O'Connor Co.
157 TREMONT STREET.

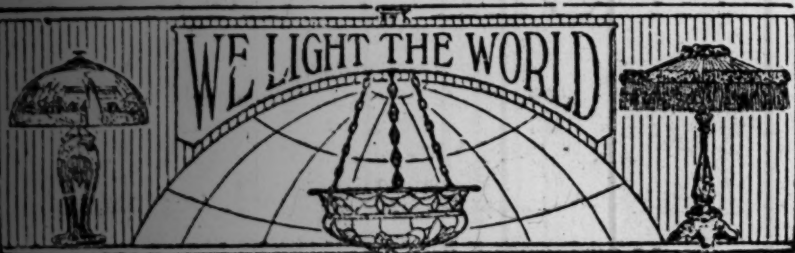
A Pleasure—Not a Task

Purchasing shoes for the youngster is a pleasure—not a task, in our new Children's Department on the third floor. Here prompt service, trained salesmen and most moderate prices make buying easy, both for purse and disposition.

Plenty of tan shoes, both in lace and button, from the infants' up to the growing girls' size.
\$2.25 to \$7.50

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FLOUR EXPORT TO EUROPE PROHIBITED

Milling Division of United States Food Administration Issues Ban, as Hereafter This Business Is to Be Handled by Itself

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The milling division of the United States Food Administration has announced here that, effective immediately, all direct trading by American millers, exporters and blenders of flour with European countries is prohibited, as this business is to be handled hereafter only by the Food Administration.

The new regulations have been made, it is stated, "to effect proper control and to centralize the handling of exports of flour to European neutrals," and in order to "protect the interest of consumers, who have necessarily had to pay a relatively high price for flour purchased in very small packages."

It has also been announced that effective Dec. 1, all flour millers operating under agreement with the Federal Food Administration "will not be permitted to sell flour in packages of other than one-eighth, one-quarter and one-half barrel or larger," and from Jan. 1, 1918, "no miller will be permitted to ship flour in packages other than these described."

Retail Prices Dropping

Official Hope of Even Lower Living Costs Held Out to Public

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Retail food prices in the United States have decreased an average of 10 per cent from those reached in May and June last. It has been officially announced. Most prices also are dropping and the official hope of even lower costs is held out to the public. Limitation on meat storage to 30 days is tender and increase the visible supply. The Food Administration, by licensing packers, has forced farmers to mature their hogs by keeping down prices for light stock.

While average American retail prices are still 40 per cent higher than in June, 1914, official figures of increases in Canada, Great Britain, and Germany in the same period are 60 per cent, 110 per cent, and 130 per cent respectively.

5,000,000 Cards Signed

Headquarters Do Not Expect Complete Results for at Least 10 Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With probably little more than half the country heard from, the returns from the Food Pledge Week campaign has now passed the 5,000,000 mark, the official tabulation in Washington showing 5,000,402 families enrolled as members of the United States Food Administration.

Campaign headquarters have issued the statement that in all probability it would be at least 10 days before anything like complete results could be announced, since New York State has definitely decided to carry its drive over another week, and indications are that about 20 other states will follow suit. This has been necessitated because of the fact that rain and snow storms in the early part of the week prevented pledge-card canvassers in many districts from doing any work whatever in the campaign.

California gave the biggest surprise of the campaign today by reporting 214,519 new cards signed, making a total of 251,178 and placing it in the lead. This has placed Michigan, with 213,351 cards, in second place again and New Jersey, with 187,078, in third. This, however, does not include New York State, where New York City is being taken as a separate unit. The campaign manager in the metropolis has already reported 256,762 and the rest of the State 118,262.

RAILWAY POINTS

The Pullman company discontinued for the remainder of the season today sleeping car service between Boston and St. Louis on Pittsburgh trains leaving and arriving at North Station at 6 p. m. and 8:25 p. m.

Members of the Syracuse University football team, occupying special Pullman equipment, passed through Boston today, en route from Syracuse to Providence via the New Haven and Boston & Albany roads.

William Simons, veteran Boston & Maine passenger conductor, running between Boston and Bedford, is spending a leave of absence in camp at Silver Lake, N. H.

Members of the Field and Forest Club journey to Dedham in reserved New Haven equipment today, leaving South Station at 1:49 p. m.

The maintenance of way department of the Boston & Albany is installing a new commercial siding at Westboro.

For the accommodation of Camp Devens, soldiers en route to Cambridge to attend the army and navy athletic carnival at the Stadium this afternoon, the Fitchburg furnishes a 15-car, special train from Ayer at 11:30 a. m.

Frank Marsh, superintendent of buildings, Boston Terminal Company, has a force of carpenters and metal workers installing new galvanized iron covered trucking for the signal department in South Station yard.

William B. Weatherbee, chief signal inspector of the Lackawanna Railway, with headquarters at Hoboken, N. J., is a South Station business visitor.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine provided special service from North Station to Littleton, Mass., at 11:27 this morning for a party of school teachers. Returning

the party leaves Littleton at 4:39 p. m. The American Express Company received at South Station over the Boston & Albany last evening a large shipment of Columbia River salmon consigned to the Boston market.

For the Appalachian Mountain Club, en route to Wellesley today, the Boston & Albany furnish special service from South Station at 1:30 p. m.

The New Haven's private composite engine Naugatuck, with operating officials aboard, left South Station special at 8 o'clock this morning, en route to New Haven.

The Boston & Albany will furnish reserved service from South Station at 6:20 o'clock this evening for Harvard musical clubs en route to Framingham.

FURTHER HEARING IN CAMBRIDGE CASE

Further discussion of the Cambridge public library case is to be held by the special library committee of the city council at a meeting next Monday night at which the members of the council have been invited to attend. In the meantime several members of the council are conferring with the trustees of the library, who declined to attend the hearing given by the council last Wednesday.

Edward J. Dunphy, president of the council and acting Mayor of Cambridge today in the absence of Mayor Rockwood, is chairman of the special committee, which held a meeting last night to consider the question of reporting to the council an order requesting the Mayor to remove the board of library trustees. No definite action was taken last night.

CASUALTIES IN ATTACK ON FINLAND

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The casualty list resulting from the recent torpedoing of the homeward-bound army transport Finland by a German submarine in the war zone has been published as eight fatalities, namely, two members of the naval armed guard, two army enlisted men and four of the ship's civilian crew.

BUSINESS WOMEN'S CLUB

Miss Eva F. Wessels will sing a group of contralto songs at tomorrow's musical at the Business Women's Club. Mrs. True Worthy White will be instructor of the current events class which will have its first meeting Monday evening. Mrs. White's subject will be: "Our Changing Democracy." Miss Theodora Dunham of New York will be the guest of the war relief group next Wednesday evening and will describe her experience as a motor truck driver for the American fund for French wounded in France. From 4:30 to 10 o'clock Friday the open house for business women will be held. This will be the culmination of the committee's drive for new members. Miss Josephine Sullivan is to be the hostess at the first "fireside night" which is to be inaugurated next Saturday. A special dinner and supper are to be served henceforth on Saturdays and an informal social evening is to follow.

WORCESTER TEACHERS ELECT

WORCESTER, Mass.—Opening the seventh convention of the Worcester County Teachers Association in Mechanics Hall yesterday, the Rev. Dr. John J. McCoy called the 2000 men and women present to special duties of patriotism. The subject of teachers' salaries was broached by William McAndrew of New York. Department meetings were held at different times during the day. Matthew R. McCann was elected president for the ensuing year. Other officers are: First vice-president, Robert T. Elliott; second vice-president, Morris B. Smith; Gardner; secretary, Miss Alma A. Bacon; treasurer, Hervey F. Houghton, and auditor, an office created this year, Miss Mary Henry.

NEW DOG LAW PROPOSED

A radical departure from the present moderate provisions in the statute law of Massachusetts relative to the keeping of dogs is made in the preliminary draft of a proposed law which the special state commission directed to investigate the dog laws is considering recommending to the Legislature in January 1918. The proposed law provides for an increase from \$2 to \$5 for a license for a male dog and from \$5 to \$6 for a female dog.

SASKATCHEWAN LEGISLATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—The Saskatchewan Legislature will meet on Nov. 13, being the first session of the Fourth Parliament. It was at first hoped that the proceedings would be opened by the Governor-General, the Duke of Devonshire, but this will not be feasible as His Excellency will not be in Regina until December.

TEXAS OIL STRIKE WARNING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Federal Mediator J. J. Barrett at Houston, Tex., wires the Labor Department that there is grave danger of the Texas oil strike spreading, seriously interfering with the navy's supplies.

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MUST REARRANGE MODE OF LIVING

This Is Necessary, in Order to Win the War, Member of Federal Reserve Board Declares at Philadelphia Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The morning session of the second day of the meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science was devoted to a discussion of "Do Government Loans Cause Inflation?" The speakers were J. H. Hollander, Ph.D., John Hopkins University; the Hon. A. C. Miller, member of the Federal Reserve Board; Frederick T. Kent, Bankers' Trust Co., New York; A. D. Noyes, financial editor, New York Evening Post, and Carl Snyder of New York.

"The Proper Kinds of Taxation," was announced for discussion at the afternoon session by a number of speakers among them being: Charles J. Bullock, Ph.D., Harvard University; the Hon. Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue; N. N. Patton, Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania; T. S. Adams, Ph.D., Yale University; and J. F. Zoller, tax attorney, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

To win the war America must "rearrange its mode of living," to get along with half the necessities and comforts of life, said Mr. Miller. This is true, he declared, because half the available labor of the country must be used in supplying the needs of the men in the fighting line. "The man who knowingly preaches 'Business as usual,' is proposing that private advantage be set ahead of public necessity," he said. Inflation because of government loans is already upon the country in a slight degree, and will increase as it has in Europe, unless the people exercise the greatest economy. He estimated Germany had inflated its currency 230 per cent in the three years of war. High prices in America, he declared, were partly due to the fact that the Government had issued loans faster than wealth had been produced. American prices, he declared, have increased 89 per cent as against 120 per cent for England.

In addition to individual thrift and increased productivity, Mr. Miller asserted: "The right of way must be given to industries which contribute to the war needs of the Government. While we all save, there must be no leakage or lost motion in producing articles which are not needed."

Summaries of addresses at Friday's sessions are appended.

Congressman John J. Fitzgerald, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, predicted a period of unexampled taxation which, he said, would be necessary rather than loans to meet the costs of war.

Mortimer L. Schiff of New York, presenting the "Conservative Bankers' View" said there must be no hampering of enterprise by unwise or unjust taxation. Mr. Schiff said the Government must monopolize the investment market if necessary. The Government, he said, is entitled to money requirements supplied before, and if need be to the exclusion of, private enterprises or even of states or municipalities.

Dr. H. C. Adams of the University of Michigan and Frank A. Vanderlip of New York urged the necessity of a new, socialized era of industry, in which the vast energies of the nation be directed primarily to the purposes of the war, without the waste of competition.

Edwin A. Seligman of Columbia University said government loans are indispensable to sound war finance, but to attempt to finance a war exclusively through loans is short-sighted. "And," he added, "to attempt to finance a war exclusively through taxation is suicidal."

The fundamental thing in our war finance, according to Roy G. Blakey of the University of Minnesota, is the reduction of consumption.

The Saturday evening session will be devoted to a discussion of "The Financial Experience of Our Allies." The presiding officer will be L. S. Rowe, Ph.D., L. L. D., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Addresses will be delivered by His Excellency, the Russian Ambassador, Hon. Boris Bakmetoff; representative of the High Commission of France to the United States; Sir Thomas Reydun, Bart., official representative of the British Ministry of Shipping; the Hon.

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F. Quattrone, special delegate of the Royal Italian Embassy, and the Hon. Basil B. Blackett, C. B., of the British Treasury.

SUGAR PROSPECTS SAID TO BRIGHTEN

Another Month Will See New England Passing Only Expected Shortage This Year

Careful use of sugar for another month and the New England household will have passed through the only period of shortage expected this season, according to Boston sugar refinery officials, who add that a certain supply is being circulated throughout New England daily, which should take care of all moderate demands. At the Revere Sugar Refinery in Boston, about 1200 barrels of refined sugar are turned out daily, and the local American Sugar Refinery is expected to start work on a lot of sugar purchased under the supervision of the American Food Administration through New York, it is said.

Encouraging reports from Cuba have been received by local refiners, some saying that actual grinding had started on the new Cuban crop. During October the exports from Cuba have not been so large as in former weeks, it is reported, and a large quantity should be refined and on the market by the first of next month.

Local incidents of the sugar situation occur daily. One thousand citizens of Revere were sold two-pound lots of sugar at the office of the city sealer in Revere, this morning. A member of the City Council, Charles M. Little, who operates a chain of restaurants, found that he had a surplus of about 2000 pounds of sugar, purchased before the scarcity was announced. Through every ward of the city, the 1000 tickets entitling the owner to two pounds of sugar, were distributed according to population, and this morning the entire lot was disposed of within one hour.

Reports from Cambridge that the police had obtained 50 pounds of sugar each "recently" were explained by an official of the Revere refinery, today. This official pointed out that the sugar was sold two or three weeks ago and when a normal supply was in the market. It is the custom of the police who operate near the Cambridge plant of the Revere refinery to purchase direct from the wholesaler in the smallest wholesale lots of 50 pounds. During the past few days no sugar has been sold from that plant, said the official.

REPUBLICAN RALLY A 'PATRIOTIC' EVENT

The Republicans of Massachusetts regard it as significant that their single big rally of the state campaign, to be held in Tremont Temple, Boston, tonight, is to be a "patriotic rally." Governor McCall, Lieutenant Governor Coolidge, and Senators Henry Cabot Lodge and John W. Weeks, the scheduled speakers at the meeting have been too active with war preparations to give their personal attention to political campaigning heretofore. Even on the single occasion of a public meeting in behalf of the state ticket, this evening, the speaking is to be on a broad patriotic basis.

The "patriotic meeting" is to be held under the auspices of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. President Lewis Parkhurst, presiding. Doors are to be thrown open at 6:50 p. m., with the first balcony reserved for ladies and their escorts. A band concert is to be given between 7 and 8 p. m.

Candidates on the Democratic state ticket are scheduled to speak with Mayor Curley, Congressman Teague and Olney and others this evening at a Democratic rally in Faneuil Hall.

CHICAGO ENTERS FOOD CAMPAIGN

Churches of Illinois Asked to Cooperate in Conservation—Substitution of Other Foods for Those Needed by Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Vigorous efforts are being made in Illinois and particularly in Chicago to put through to success the food conservation and card-registration campaign of the national Food Administration. It is of especial importance to residents of Illinois to note that this endeavor begins here one week later than the national campaign. "Owing to a change in arrangements for handling the drive, it was delayed from the nationally set date of Oct. 28, to Nov. 4."

The Illinois women's registration takes place this same week set for the Illinois food campaign. The women conducting the registration have undertaken to work simultaneously for the food registration. Inasmuch as in the neighborhood of 1500 registration places are planned in Chicago next week, the outlook for substantial assistance from the women themselves in getting pledges looks bright.

The problem of how to reach the many thousands of foreign women uneducated and unable to speak or read English, was perplexing, until Superintendent of Schools John D. Shoop proposed school children be enlisted in the campaign. Motion-picture houses will be supplied with publicity. In addition the Illinois Food Administrator has called on the churches of the city and State to cooperate in bringing the food campaign to the attention of their members. To this end an assistant of the Food Administrator has been placed in charge of church and fraternal work. Representatives of the various denominations were called together at a luncheon in the Union League Club at the close of last week. The gathering was an important one, numbering representatives of the Christian Science, Baptist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Jewish, Congregational, and Protestant-episcopal churches, as well as of people of a number of other denominations, and the Salvation Army, and Volunteers of America.

Those present agreed without dissent to the recommendation of the Food Administrator to give support to the food conservation and card-registration campaign, and endorsed the date of Nov. 4 for Protestant and Roman Catholic congregations, and of Nov. 3 for Jewish. The Food Administration asked that the subject be brought to the attention of the congregations on these days, and this also was approved. Representatives of various denominations were asked to carry the campaign to their church bodies in city and State. It was emphasized that this is a campaign to save those food indispensable of war time, wheat, beef, pork and mutton, and sugar. Substitution of other foods for these was asked, and as far as financial economy was concerned, it might possibly cost more to make the substitution. The point was clearly put, in a phrase, by Dr. Shailer Mathews of the divinity school of the University of Chicago, when he termed it "selective eating."

DORCHESTER WOMAN'S CLUB

The Dorchester Woman's Club will observe "community club day" for Dorchester on Nov. 7. The Pilgrim Woman's Club, the Dorchester Social Club of Women, the Thursday Morning Fortnightly Club, the Mothers and Homemakers Club, the Woman's Home Literary Club, Current Topics Club, Women's Book Review Club, the

Clifton Literary Club, and the Ladies Unity Club, will join with the Dorchester Woman's Club and meet in Walton Hall at 2:30 o'clock. Miss Helen Louise Johnson, chairman of the home economics committee of the general federation, and editor of the federation magazine, will speak on "The Home and Its Economic Problems." Miss Eliza Bates, contralto, will supply the music for the afternoon. The local history class of the Dorchester Woman's Club will meet Tuesday, at 10 a. m. with "Vacation Experiences" as a topic. The art and literature class will hear a talk on Jenny Lind, given by Miss Mary Mossman, at the meeting Thursday morning.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN MEXICO IMMINENT

Owing to Loss of This Year's Crop and Lack of Imports Situation Is Viewed as Grave

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Because of the destruction of this year's crop in Mexico, and because the importation of corn cannot be obtained by the Mexican Government, that country faces the most serious food shortage of its history. Counsellor Polk, of the State Department, has admitted that the Mexican food situation is viewed as exceedingly grave by officials of this Government, and has intimated that the United States would take steps to afford relief to the Mexican nation as soon as a practicable method of feeding the starving people can be formulated.

The State Department understands that Luis Cabrera, late Secretary of Finance in Mexico, and one of General Carranza's principal advisers, is now en route to Washington to negotiate with this Government for aid.

It is pointed out that before the food situation became as stringent as it now is, Mexico was forced to borrow money, and that therefore the necessity for borrowing, it now appears, is greatly increased. Because of food administration and export regulations, no corn can be imported by the Mexican Government from this country. It is understood that the United States Government is willing to extend aid to Mexico if the Mexican Government acts in good faith, and other details incident to the taking of such a step can be satisfactorily arranged.

HERBERT HOOVER'S AFTER-WAR PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Christian Science Monitor is reliably informed that Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover is to take up his residence in California when his duties as head of the Food Administration are ended. Mr. Hoover is building a residence at Stanford, Cal., and it is now nearing completion.

It may be recalled that Mr. Hoover secured his B. A. degree and his training in mining engineering at Leland Stanford Junior University located at Stanford, Cal., and that he is at the present time a trustee of the university. As his legal place of residence, Mr. Hoover names San Francisco.

JOHN NOLEN IS APPOINTED

Upon invitation of Admiral H. H. Rousseau, manager, division of shipyard plants, United States Shipping Board, John Nolen, city planner of Cambridge, Mass., has accepted appointment as a member of the advisory housing committee of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. This committee is being formed to consider and report on such general matters as relate to the housing of shipyard employees.



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ISSUE OF ELECTION WRITS IN CANADA

Nominations on Monday, Nov. 19, and Election Day Fixed for Monday, Dec. 17

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—With the issuance of the writs on Wednesday night for a general election throughout the Dominion of Canada, as already announced in The Christian Science Monitor, the first step was taken in an election which is without parallel in the history of Canada.

The election is being conducted under special war-time legislation, which enables the soldier in the trenches and elsewhere to cast his vote, while it also enfranchises "his sisters and his cousins and his aunts" and other female relatives.

Nomination day is fixed for Monday, Nov. 19, and the election on Monday, Dec. 17, all writs being returnable on Feb. 27, 1918, while Parliament is summoned to meet on the day following. While voting in Canada will take place on Dec. 17, it will commence for the soldiers and soldiers overseas on Nov. 20 and continue until the ordinary polling day in Canada.

In various parts of the world, the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the West Indies, as well as on the high seas in European and North American waters, the Canadian soldier and sailor will for the moment relinquish his warlike operations to take up the pen of civilian life and mark his ballot paper. Owing to this aspect of the case as well as that of the enfranchising of the soldiers' womenfolk and the disenfranchising of a large number of aliens, no fewer than 20,000 enumerators will be required.

It is believed by the officials that about five weeks will elapse between the polling day and the official return by the general returning officer. The military vote in France and elsewhere on the continent will be counted at the office of the Canadian commissioner in Paris, and those cast in Great Britain will be counted at the office of the Canadian High Commissioner in London. While the final and official returns will not be known for some weeks after the election, it is believed that the Unionist victory will be so sweeping that the general result will be known on polling day. In the case of the soldiers' vote, counting will not be commenced until all the ballot boxes, which will be used instead of the usual box, have been collected, but this cannot be delayed longer than 30 days after that period any bags which might be brought in would be rejected.

The trouble over the Unionist candidates is gradually lessening and it is hoped that the good sense of leading men in both the Unionist camps, Liberal and Conservative, will prevail over the few political hot-heads. In Western Canada comes the news that the situation is showing marked improvement and that an arrangement "on a fifty-fifty basis" has been arrived at. In Ontario and locally there would seem to be some rough places still to be negotiated, but it is hoped that the appeal of Sir Robert Borden for every consideration to be subordinated to the interests of the country will bear good fruit.

The Hon. Frank Carvell, one of the Liberal stalwarts who entered the cabinet, has just returned from his native Province, New Brunswick, and he has given expression to the most optimistic views as regards the results that may be expected. He states that the members of both parties are realizing the seriousness of the situation and are becoming solid for Union candidates. There are 11 constituencies in New Brunswick and it is expected that the fusion party is practically certain of seven of these, with a possibility of two more.

Dr. Michael Clark, who was turned down by the party machine in the constituency of Red Deer, seems likely to score a great personal triumph. The nominee of the local Liberal organization will probably retire and at the present moment it looks as if the sitting member, Dr. Clark, will be returned again, by acclamation. The Premier, recently, stated that he had offered Dr. Clark a place in his cabinet, but that he had not seen his way clear to accept the offer, feeling that he could do more good to the cause as a private member.

The next political offering which is being looked forward to with considerable curiosity is the manifesto to be given out by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the leader of the Liberal party.

VISIT TO FRENCH BATTLEFIELDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

PARIS, France—A visit to the battlefields of the Oure, where the battles which served as preliminaries to the victory of the Marne were fought, was recently organized by the Touring Club of France. At the luncheon given at Chantilly to those invited to form this first of the many parties who will probably make that pilgrimage, the objects with which the visits were being prompted was explained by M. Fernand David, Minister of Agriculture, and M. Auscher of the Touring Club of France. A speech was also made by M. Ernest Lavisse, who told the guests that the expedition they were about to make was one of extraordinary interest.

Senlis, which to the people of Chantilly, represented their capital, had belonged to the Gauls, the Romans and the Franks and had finally become French. Senlis had seen the beginnings of French history, properly so-called, 930 years ago, and it was there that the King of France was elected whose descendants reigned for 805 years. They would come across many monuments which would remind them of that long period of history and they would admire their beauty and that of the country side. He knew,

however, said M. Lavisse, they were not seeking artistic emotion or archaeological interests, it was the history of the present which had drawn them there, and was without precedent in the annals of humanity.

At the meeting of parliamentary delegates from the allied countries at the Sorbonne during the previous month he had heard a remarkable saying from a member of the British Parliament. This man had said that, when he was young, the history he was taught was divided into three periods, ancient history, the history of the Middle Ages and modern history. In the future there would only be two periods, one would begin at the beginning of the world and finish in August, 1914, and the other had been born at that date. This was not too bold a saying when it was remembered that the whole world was engaged in this war. There was war between the forces, ideas, feelings and customs of the past and the aspirations of the future. On one side that which had been, on the other that which wished to be and would be. It was the first page of this new history, and up to the present time, the most glorious, which they were going to read.

The Battle of the Marne had ushered in the future. Many travelers after them would follow in the way which they would be the first to traverse, and already societies in other countries were making arrangements for this. It was not without apprehension, said M. Lavisse, that he thought of these expeditions; they must not be pleasure parties. The battlefields must not be exploited as if they were the grounds of a fair. Too many tears had been shed for that, and too many sacrifices made. They relied on the Touring Club of France to see to it that these expeditions should be of a suitable character. The guides who should conduct them must be well chosen, and they would describe the actions on the very ground on which they had been fought. They would give an account of the German invasion and occupation and they would say no more than the truth, no statement would be made that was not proved and there would be no need, for the supply of enemy atrocities was unlimited. Witnesses which could not be gainsaid would be seen on their way, monuments to the martyrs who had been shot, villages and even towns which had been wiped out, poisoned wells, as well as documents ordering youths and girls to be carried away forcibly to work, in other words, the reestablishment of slavery. These expeditions would in this way form useful history lessons for France, and they would show aliens what that country had suffered without losing courage. No doubt they would be continued for many years, long enough for the traveler to see life come back to the ruins, and the people at work in peace and liberty in villages and towns more beautiful than the former ones.

A CONVERSATION WITH COUNT WITTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin Bureau (via Amsterdam)

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—According to the Vorwärts, the German Social Democratic press agency, Internationale Korrespondenz, has published the following statement in connection with the recent publication of the Kaiser-Tsar correspondence:

Trotsky, the former Berlin correspondent of the Moscow paper, Russkoje Slovo, has stated to a representative of the Politiken that in April 1914 he saw the war coming. He therefore paid a visit in June to Count Witte, who was then staying near Frankfurt a/M. Witte told him that he had often discussed the Franco-Russian-German Entente with the German Emperor, but could not obtain from him any definite promise to restore Lorraine and Metz to France. While Trotsky was staying with Witte, Heineken, the director general of the Norddeutsche Lloyd, came to Salzscheid, and called upon Witte. After they had conversed, Heineken said to Trotsky in Witte's presence: We have long been ready to give Lorraine to France; the Kaiser is also willing, for his sole desire is to maintain peace. Witte then told Trotsky later that Russia nevertheless had not followed up this plan of alliance because Germany had always treated with the Tsar, while England had treated with the Duma. The Tsar and the Kaiser, he said, favored an understanding, but the sentiments of political and enlightened circles in Russia were so anti-German that the alliance came to nothing.

This, the Internationale Korrespondenz observes, would indicate that Russian Liberals desired war on the side of the Entente, because they hoped to overthrow the Tsar during its progress. Trotsky, it adds, asserts that two long letters in which Count Witte confirmed for him in writing the negotiations with German plenipotentiaries referred to, are in the hands of the Berlin police, who took them away from him when he was interned on the outbreak of war. It would be of great value, the Socialist agency remarks, if the German Government would also publish this evidence of Germany's superhuman efforts to maintain peace.

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GARDEN VILLAGES FOR THE SOLDIERS

First Village at Longniddry, Haddingtonshire, Is Opened by Lady Beatty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Edinburgh Bureau

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The first garden village settlement for disabled soldiers was opened at Longniddry, Haddingtonshire, recently by Lady Beatty, wife of Admiral Sir David Beatty. In her opening address, Lady Beatty said that the welfare of disabled British sailors and soldiers must now and in the future be one of the people's greatest interests. The garden city scheme appealed to her especially as providing comfortable and convenient houses for the wives and children as well as for the men.

The Longniddry settlement is due to the enterprise of the Scottish Veterans' Garden City Association, which besides providing houses for disabled soldiers and sailors, aims at helping the men to add to their pensions by fitting them for some suitable form of light work. Sufficient ground has been obtained at Longniddry for fruit farming and the rearing of pigs and poultry. In 1916, the site for the settlement was obtained, and so far 20 out of the 60 houses planned have been built, three of them being already occupied. The cottages are well fitted with modern appliances, are self-contained, and each stands in its own plot of ground.

Among the speakers at the opening ceremony were the Earl of Wemyss, president of the association; Mr. Munro, Secretary for Scotland, and Sir Henry Ballantyne.

In his speech at the opening ceremony, the Earl of Wemyss said the association did not wish the veteran houses to be a sort of segregation of barracks or settlements in which all these veterans should live together. They wanted the veterans to join in the life of the other communities without any shadow of charity being attached to them, and he thought they should be an example to the younger generations, an incentive to the practice of the higher virtues. He believed that the settlement might prove a better and higher memorial than any war-like trophies captured from the enemy, of the way in which a peace-loving empire became of necessity a nation of warriors.

Mr. Munro, Secretary for Scotland, in the course of his speech, said the veterans' settlement would mark the gratitude and appreciation people felt to the soldiers and sailors for their gallantry and patriotism. They were resolved that the broken sailor and soldier should not, after the war, be compelled to eke out a scanty livelihood by selling matches on the pavement, or to end his days in workhouse gloom. A beginning had been made, but much remained to be done if Scotland was to be true to her traditions, and mindful of her duty to her gallant sons. Pioneer work was always difficult and important, but the association could at least claim the distinction of having been pioneers in this matter.

Sir Henry Ballantyne gave an interesting statement of the aims of the association. The Longniddry scheme, he considered, had set a splendid example which should be widely followed throughout the whole of Scotland, possibly elsewhere. The Earl of Ancaster had given a fine site in Calderdale to the Perthshire committee. In Montrose, 10 cottages and three acres of ground had been purchased; the Aberdeen committee had obtained an ideal site of 25 acres; in Moffat a house and garden had been presented while three other towns had sites under consideration. In conclusion, Sir Henry said that although much had been done by private persons, he thought it was the duty of the nation and not of individuals to make adequate provision for the future health, happiness and prosperity of disabled sailors and soldiers.

TRADE ENVOYS TO AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—A definite statement of Australia's intention to send a commercial representative to the United States was made in the House of Representatives by Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister. Replying to a Queensland member, who

Eastern Steamship Lines

METROPOLITAN LINE

To New York

Via Cape Cod Canal

Buzzards Bay and Long Island Sound. Leave North Side India Wharf daily except Sunday, 5 P. M.

BANGOR LINE. Leave India Wharf Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Fri., at 5 P. M. for Rockland, Bangor and intermediate landings, connecting at Rockland with the Maine, only for Bangor Harbor, Blue Hill and intermediate landings.

PORTLAND LINE. Leave Central Wharf Mon., Tues. and Fri., at 5 P. M. (For Day Trip see International Line).

INTERNATIONAL LINE. Leave Central Wharf Mon., Tues. and Fri., at 9 A. M. for Portland, Eastport, Lubec and St. John.

YARMOUTH LINE

Boston & Yarmouth, N. S. Co., Ltd. Leave Central Wharf, Tuesdays and Fridays at 1 P. M.

Tickets and information at Wharf Office, also City Office, 323 Washington St. Tel. Main 3354; also Express and other Tourist Offices.

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AUSTRALIA

HONOLULU, SUVA, NEW ZEALAND Regular Sailings from Vancouver, B. C., by the PALATKA, PASSENGER STEAMERS of the CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE

For full information apply Can. Pacific Ry., 222 W. Washington St., Boston, or to General Agent, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

pointed out that the imports into the United States from the Commonwealth had lately shown a marked decrease. Mr. Hughes said that the Federal Government had decided, in order to develop Australia's export trade, to appoint trade representatives in the United States and other countries.

CONGRESS OF MAYORS FROM FIGHTING ZONE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris Bureau

PARIS, France—M. Levy-Alphandery, Mayor of Chaumont, took the chair at the fifth conference of the mayors of the zone of the armies. The gathering included the mayors of Rouen, Nancy, Amiens, Dieppe, Calais, Langres, Belfort, Epinal, Epervan, Lunelville, Clermont, Beauvais, Gray, Barle-Duc, and other places. At the beginning of the proceedings the following resolution was passed by a unanimous vote: "The congress of the mayors of the zone of the armies while again expressing, at the beginning of the fourth year of the war, its admiration and gratitude to the soldiers of France and saluting the memory of those who have died for their country, addresses the warmest congratulations to the population of the zone of the armies for their bravery, their faithful fulfillment of the patriotic duty, and their faith in final victory. More than all others they have struggled and suffered and they have shown, in trials of every kind, an incomparable calmness, composure and resistance to which it is the duty of the mayors of that zone to pay a meed of gratitude and respect."

Before opening the discussion on the questions in the order of the day, the congress expressed its recognition of the fact that its demands had been satisfied to a large extent, more especially in the matter of the coal supply to the inhabitants of the zone of the armies.

CANADA TO SEND 10,000 MEN A MONTH

HAMILTON, Ont.—Under the compulsory military service law now in operation Canada is preparing to send her soldiers overseas at the rate of 10,000 every month, according to Major General Newburn, Minister of Militia, who addressed a gathering of conscription Liberals here yesterday. He declared that the conscription law had made it possible to raise at least 25,000 men in a few weeks, and that it would be the policy to give them their uniforms as rapidly as they are drafted and send them to England for training. The law provides for the raising of 100,000 men.

NEW ZEALAND'S LATEST WAR LOAN

Great Success of Loan Which Closed Last Month Claimed as Proof of National Unity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Wellington Bureau

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—New Zealand's patriotism has been proved again and again but not the least sign of the magnificent unity of the nation is the great success of the Dominion's latest war loan.

When the war loan closed on Sept. 3, 1917, about \$16,000,000 had been subscribed, although the Government had asked only for \$12,000,000, the first instalment of the \$22,000,000 which is estimated to be needed for war purposes in the current year. A gratifying fact in connection with the success of the loan is that the compulsory clauses of the new legislation were not in operation. Under these clauses double income and land taxes may be exacted from those whose income is not less than \$700 a year and who have not subscribed to Government loans.

"I feel entitled to regard the loan as an unqualified success," said Sir Joseph Ward, the Minister for Finance. "The loan has been on the market about three weeks. Some people thought the time was too short, but the result shows what the community can accomplish when it sets to work in real earnest to meet a national call. A very fine spirit has been displayed throughout the Dominion, and I wish, on behalf of the Government to thank warmly all those who have assisted publicly and privately to make the loan a success. The last loan, which closed on Aug. 20, 1916, was also oversubscribed. Within a period of a little more than 12 months the people of New Zealand have provided more than \$30,000,000 for war purposes, this total including a proportion of the money provided for public purposes through the medium of the Post Office Savings Bank. This effort has been simply magnificent."

In connection with the compulsory legislation mentioned, it is interesting to notice that the government scheme included a special Board of Appeal, consisting of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, who would be chairman, the Commissioner of Taxes, the Secretary to the Treasury, and the Government Insurance Commissioner. Every appeal will be heard and determined in private. For the purpose of an appeal the board will have the powers of a commission appointed un-

der the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1908.

"I hope that it will not be necessary to put the compulsory clauses into operation," said Sir Joseph Ward. The Minister added that he thought the country had done so well that no serious trouble need be anticipated for anybody under the compulsory clauses, unless there were persistent shirkers, whom the country would expect to be dealt with. The result of the loan was the best answer to any fear as to how these clauses were going to operate. The primary purpose of the clauses was not to raise money but to check the financial shirker.

FRENCH OFFICERS HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris Bureau

PARIS, France—Prince Arthur of Connaught recently distributed a number of British decorations to French officers at the Invalides in the presence of a numerous company of allied officers, English, American, Belgian and others. The first of the French officers to be decorated was General Dubail, formerly commander of the armies of the East and at present military governor of Paris, who was the recipient of the collar of the order of Saint Michael and Saint George. Prince Arthur of Connaught next bestowed the cross of a Companion of the Order of the Bath on General Vidalon, formerly Chief of Cabinet to the Minister for War, and to Colonel Coffec, director of artillery. Several officers received the Distinguished Service Medal, and the Military Cross was bestowed on certain noncommissioned officers.

NEW BRITISH APPOINTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England—Lord Rhonda has appointed Mr. H. B. Renwick to act as Director of Feeding Stuffs at the Ministry of Food, with the duty of organizing the supply and distribution of oil cakes and other cattle food. At the special request of Lord Rhonda, the County of London Electric Supply Company, Limited, of which Mr. H. B. Renwick is managing director, has agreed to loan his services for the purpose of undertaking this work.

GOVERNMENT FISH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Five tons of government fish from Lake Neptigon have been distributed between Guelph, Ingersoll, Stratford, Hamilton, Ottawa, and Port Arthur. Operations on Lake Nipissing are being extended and it is expected that a larger and better supply from those waters will result.

TEXANS ASK THAT SALOONS BE CLOSED

Prohibition Forces Appeal to President for Cleaning Up of Camp Surroundings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

FT. WORTH, Tex.—Prohibitionists of Texas in a state-wide mass meeting called by the Anti-Saloon League and the State W. C. T. U. organization adopted resolutions asking President Wilson by executive order to close saloons and eliminate resorts in cities near which army camps are located. A committee of 100 leading prohibitionists of Texas was appointed to assemble in Washington on Dec. 8, to present the resolutions personally to President Wilson, and to lay the matter before him. Another resolution asked the Governor of Texas, Will P. Hobby, to call the Legislature in extraordinary session to enact statutory prohibition "or other measures necessary to destroy liquor traffic in Texas."

A committee of 15 had been appointed to make a careful survey of the army camps and cities near which army camps are located, and to make report on moral conditions and the sale of intoxicating liquor to soldiers. The report of this committee showed that moral conditions in the cities near army camps are deplorable, and that intoxicating liquors can readily be secured by a soldier at any time, either through the licensed saloons or other sources. Local authorities, the committee said, show no disposition to control the situation and it is a case in which appeal to President Wilson for executive action is necessary. It was on this report that the petition to the President was based.

RADCLIFFE IDLER PLAY

"The Minuet" and "Op-O'-Me-Thumb" were presented at Radcliffe College yesterday afternoon as the second Idler Club play of this season, and will be performed again this afternoon publicly. The cast of "The Minuet" was: Miss Margaret Black '19 as the Marquis; Miss Marguerite Ayers, special, as the Marchioness; and Miss Mildred MacCollum '18 as the gaffer. Miss Kathleen Sandford '19 was the coach. Those taking part in the second sketch were: Miss Dorothea Tobias '19, as Madame Dicker; Miss Katherine MacLaurin '21, as Clem (Mrs. Galloway); Miss Mary Nell '21, as Rose; Miss Doris Underhill '19, as Celeste; Miss Priscilla Mullen '20, as Horace Greensmith. Miss Marion Graves '18 coached the play.

On Tuesday, Nov. 6th (Election Day), the Store will be closed

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Fine-twill Navy Blue Serges, 48 to 54 inches wide, in the desirable weights for suits and dresses, per yard \$1.65, 2.00 & 2.25

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REVERSIBLE VELOUR PORTIERES at \$23.50 per pair

These Portieres are custom-made, of superior quality and workmanship, and are eight feet in length, finished.

(Fourth Floor)

Food Economy is a Vital Necessity

MILL MEN OF SOUTH RESPOND

Lumber Manufacturers Pledge Cooperation in Supplying Timber Needed to Speed Up Steamship Construction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Necessity for prompt concerted action on the part of southern lumbermen and particularly those belonging to the Georgia-Florida Sawmill Men's Association, in supplying the Government with ship stock for the construction of vessels to carry supplies to France, and to transport additional men, was brought out at a special meeting of the Georgia-Florida Association by Judge W. H. Baker, S. J. Carpenter and G. M. Cooper, who were invited to address the lumbermen on the war situation.

To more than 50 mill men, representing the lumber industry of Georgia and Florida, with holdings of timber totaling millions of dollars, Mr. Carpenter was the first to explain the appeal for prompt and concerted action in getting out the ship stock. He said he had been in Washington, in conference with the committee of the Council of National Defense, which was facing a serious problem in getting out material for the construction of ships for the new American merchant marine, and that the committee was looking to the mill men to do their part in the war just as unflinchingly as will the soldiers who carry the rifles.

"We are conducting a great war," he said, "and judging from the statements of students of war in both this country and Europe, there is one way to win it, and that is by building ships and more ships. The Shipping Board has called to its assistance the best thinkers the country can produce, men who are doing their part, and who hope soon to be able to launch a great steel ship of 5000 tons every day, to be used to carry food and ammunition to France. The Government is providing an army of 14,000 foresters to go into the great forests of France and Belgium to get out timber for the use of the army, on account of the shortage of ships in which to carry our lumber across the water. Every day we delay the construction of a ship, each man of us places his sons, brothers, or friends nearer to great dangers."

Declaring that one of the greatest troubles facing the country today is that the war is too remote; that the American people do not feel a direct effect of the war, Judge Baker called upon the mill men to awaken to what is before them, and to strain every effort and energy to supply the Government with ship stock. When the war first began, he told them, no one believed the United States would be drawn into it, but events of the last few months have demonstrated, in his opinion, that if we had not gone into it the world would now be at peace, with Germany ruling the world with an iron hand.

"It devolves upon you men who control the production of the resources of the nation to rise to the call of the country," he said. "Unless you do, you and I and all other Americans will be forced to bow to the iron hand of Germany. The present generation in America has not had to pay the price for civil and religious liberties enjoyed, but our forefathers paid the price in order that we might enjoy them in safety. Let me appeal to you men to cooperate with your Government; ever if it inconveniences you. You will be paying your price and doing your duty."

"The Government has created a demand for your lumber at a price higher than before the war, so why not do all in your power to assist the Government? After the war, if you desire to supply private individuals, you can do so."

Judge Parker decried the "business as usual" slogan, declaring that this statement did more to injure England shortly after the war started than anything else, and would do the same here. "Business is not as usual, nor will it be as usual for some time to come," he said.

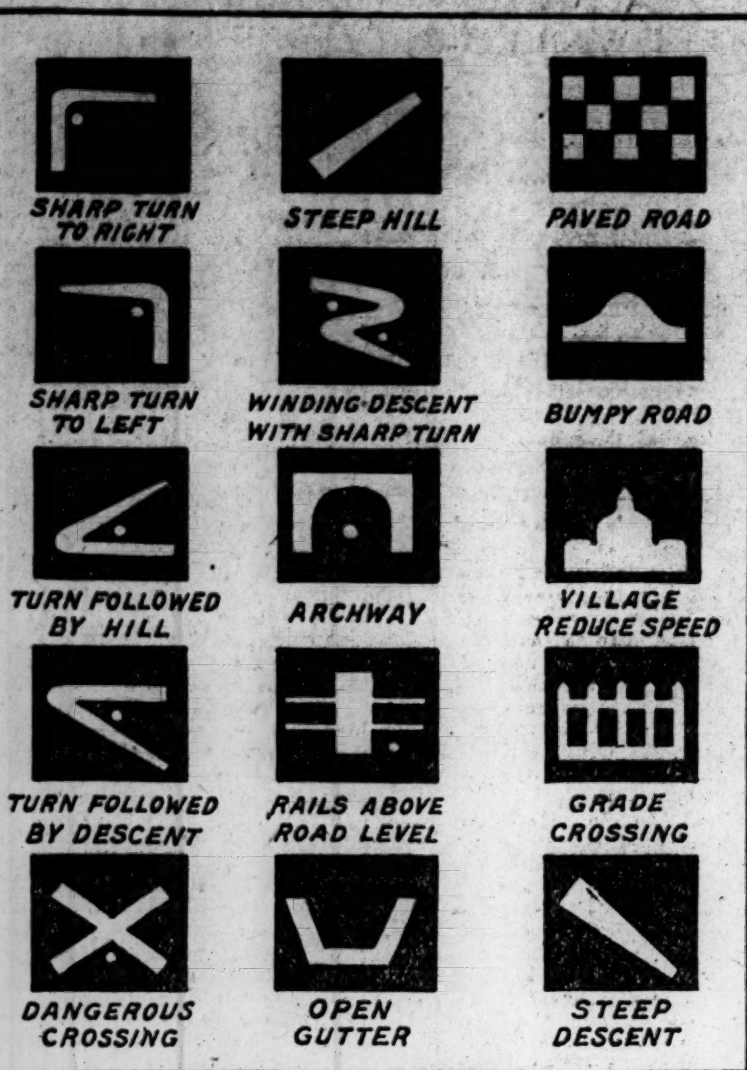
In speaking to the mill men, C. M. Cooper stated that he did not think it right for outside influences to be brought in to exhort the lumbermen to do their duty to their Government, believing that they would voluntarily do all this if they fully realized the necessity for prompt action. "It behooves every man in the country to do all in his power to help win the war, but none of us fully realizes the magnitude of the struggle," he said. "However, you will begin to feel it more every day, when our American boys begin to take an active part on the fields of Europe."

During the session, totals of 100,000 piling and 20,000,000 feet of lumber were proportioned out among the mill men. All of them pledged themselves to get out the timbers on schedule time.

OVER 6000 AUTOS IN HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

HONOLULU, H. T.—There are more than 6000 automobiles and nearly 300 motorcycles registered in Honolulu, Wailuku, Hilo and Kaula. This city is situated on the island of Oahu, which has an area of only 600 square miles, and besides providing for her own 3540 automobiles is often called on to provide garage accommodations for tourists from other islands.

The relatively large number of motor vehicles for the size of the islands is perhaps accounted for by the fact that, although there can be no very long automobile tours taken, such trips as it is possible to make are extremely interesting.



French automobile road signs

UNIFORM ROAD SIGNS URGED BY MOTORIST

Universal adoption of road signs similar to those used in France has been urged upon the American Automobile Association by a New York motorist. Various devices are now made use of in different sections of the world and the advocate of the adoption of the above illustrated system believes that it would simplify touring greatly.

These symbols are said to be of French origin. They are now used extensively on the Pacific Coast, and other sections of the United States have tried them, but given them up. It is maintained that if they were adopted generally, they would become a very popular way of aiding the motorist in his touring.

G. W. MCNEAR RENAMED PRESIDENT OF M. S. A. A.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Automobile Association was held at the Boston Art Club this week. G. W. McNear was elected president for the second time, A. E. Lerche, vice-president for the second time, and James Fortescue, secretary and treasurer for the tenth time.

The secretary's report showed that there was an increase in the membership of the association. It was reported that many new clubs are in a state of formation and a large increase in the membership is expected in the coming year.

MOTORISMS

More than 10,000 signatures have been secured in the vicinity of Lancaster, Pa., to a monster petition to the county commissioners urging the abolition of toll charges on the Lincoln Highway and other main routes leading into Lancaster.

Nebraska has been divided into 19 districts under the Bankhead-Shackelford Act. One of the most important of these districts is the one in the center of the State, comprising Buffalo, Dawson, Lincoln and Kieth counties, through which the Lincoln Highway is routed over the old Union Pacific Railroad grade.

During the last three years 12,380 motor cars have been imported into New Zealand, of which only 1486 were classed as pleasure cars, the others being for general utility purposes, says a United States commerce report. It is stated that the cost of the motor cars imported during the three years averaged \$768.90 each.

Inability on the part of express companies to handle army supplies belonging to New York, Wrightstown, N. J., and Admiral, Md., may result in the United States Quartermaster's Department using the army motor trucks in transporting the supplies to the New Jersey and Maryland cantonments, according to information received at the Philadelphia arsenal, says the Power Wagon.

BROWN COAL WEALTH

MELBOURNE, Vic.—In the near future the brown coal industry will be one of the greatest in Victoria," declared Mr. T. Livingstone, Minister for Mines, at the opening of a show at Traralgon. One hundred feet below the coal in the open cut there were, he added, 13,000,000 tons of coal. If the reports of electrical engineers were what he expected, power transmitted from Morwell might run nearly all the machinery in Melbourne at a cheaper rate than power produced by water.

MEXICAN CURRENCY SCARCE WASHINGTON, D. C.—The prohibition of the exportation of gold from the United States, coupled with the recent Mexican decree that all customs duties must be paid in either American gold or Mexican currency, is felt locally in the difficulty of securing the necessary moneys for the payment of duties.

STATE HIGHWAYS NAMED FOR TEXAS

Newly Created Commission Busy Designating Roads for Improvement and Construction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Texas—The Texas Highway Commission, created under the state highway law which became effective on July 1, 1917, has already designated more than 9000 miles of public roads in Texas as state highways, and is carrying out a systematic plan of road building and improvement, according to Curtis Hancock, chairman of the commission. Mr. Hancock made this statement in answer to charges of certain automobile clubs that the commission was not working with any definite plan in view, but was appropriating the state funds in a haphazard manner.

Mr. Hancock explained that 26 state highways had been designated, each such highway beginning at a definite place and having a fixed and well mapped route to its other terminus; and that every county through which such state-designated highways pass has agreed to vote bonds, or has already voted bonds for building a permanent roadway through such county. The highways have been designated in the order of their importance. Mr. Hancock said, and most of the roads so far designated are trans-state highways. For the most part they begin at the state line on one side of the State and traverse the entire State, connecting with some important highway at the state line that traverses the adjoining State.

The important cities of Texas, such as Dallas, Ft. Worth, San Antonio, Houston, Austin, Waco, Temple, San Angelo and Amarillo, have numerous state-designated highways radiating from them, running to remote parts of the State.

ESSAD PASHA IS INTERVIEWED

PARIS, France—The representative of the Matin, who recently obtained an interview with Essad Pasha, found him attired in an Albanian uniform and wearing, among his other decorations, the French cross of war, conferred on him, a few days previously, by General Sarraill.

In reply to a question as to his opinion on the Eastern situation, Essad replied that 18 months previously he had answered the same inquiry by declaring what great importance he attached to the camp intrenched above Salonika, and he had not altered his views on the subject. The action of the Allies in the East had reduced their adversaries' plans to nothing. The enemy had been continually beaten in those regions, and the recent advance in which the Albanian troops had cooperated, had been noteworthy, and had given them fresh hope. Half seriously and half jestingly Essad Pasha said that the French, whom he so greatly admired, had the little weakness of considering places like Albania and Macedonia as distant countries and of not attaching very great importance to what went on there. It would be a good thing if they appreciated more fully the fine efforts made by the Franco-British-Italian troops on a battlefield which only appeared to be of secondary importance.

Asked if there was any truth in the enemy rumors of differences between himself and the Italian Government, Essad Pasha replied that he was grateful for the opportunity of protesting against these allegations; during the last few days he had crossed Italy on his way to France, and the many tokens of friendliness he had received from both the Government and the people had greatly touched him. Besides this, he was convinced that the Allies would be making the biggest possible mistake if they allowed any other consideration than that of assuring victory to occupy their thoughts. All

his own energies, said Essad Pasha, were directed toward the achievement of this victory, trusting, as he did, that the Allies would keep their word and assure to Albania (independent in virtue of the Congress of London) the means necessary for its full development. With evident feeling, Essad Pasha declared that victory must be won and the Austro-German tyranny broken. He wished, he said, to avenge his brave warriors who had fallen in the noble cause and to deliver the captives in Cattaro and Pola.

ECONOMY IS URGED BY ITALIAN WRITER

ROME, Italy—The present need for economy is urged by Guglielmo Ferrero in a long article in the Secolo. He deprecates the thoughtless expenditure of those to whom the war has brought prosperity and an unwanted access of ready money. Economy, he says, has been out of fashion for a very long time. The ancient sumptuary laws, which, up to three years ago, seemed just as much antiquated and outworn relics of the past as the remains of the castles on the mountains, had no other scope than the enforcement of economy.

An unexpected turn of events had brought back the centuries before the French Revolution in the shape of an epoch in which it was necessary to learn afresh the art of economizing. Much old equipment, which they had thought belonged only to historical museums, it had been found necessary to bring out again, including fixed prices and sumptuary laws. The order which regulated the number and variety of the courses in restaurants was really a sumptuary law. The trials which the war had brought were hard because the men of their time were not prepared for them; at the beginning of the war it had even been imagined that it would be necessary to spend more than usual. Did they not remember how this question was discussed in England and Germany during the summer of 1917? In consequence of all this the State must assist, and must even ask the population to practice economy, and there were two ways in which this might be done, namely, by rationing and sumptuary laws.

He had already affirmed that the orders concerning restaurants was a sumptuary law. Laws of this description might be considered and applied to other kinds of consumption. The rationing of foodstuffs seemed to be an urgent necessity. It should be enforced for the chief articles of food, taking into account the different degree in which these were consumed in different classes of society, and in this way more careful and assured distribution would be secured. The long waits at the shop doors and the uncertainty of the purchase irritated and embittered the people more than the scarcity of rations. Up to the present time, too, the season had been fine, but in a little while, unless a remedy were found, these crowds of women would have to wait hours for their bread through the autumn rains and the cold wind of winter. The masses would resign themselves more easily to the scanty ration imposed on them by the hardness of the time if they were sure of getting it every day without having to spend in waiting at the baker's door, hours which, in view of the scarcity of labor, were precious. Signor Ferrero knew, he said, that it was not easy to organize things in this way, but the times they lived in required that the men who thought themselves worthy to govern and who were ready to accept public offices, should prove themselves capable of doing difficult things. The word impossible, in official language, should be considered a seditious word, when it was a question of public provisions intended to overcome the tremendous trials and difficulties of the present time. A responsibility nearly akin to that of the Commander-in-Chief rested today upon the Minister or the Commissioner for Food. Because, if the army must defeat the enemy and had a right to all that it required in order to do this, the country, while it was waiting for the war to finish, and was working to provide the means of victory, had the right to receive the supplies necessary for its existence.

PATENTS ISSUED IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on Many Devices Planned for Use and Improvement in the Home, Trade, Manufacturing

Following is a list of patents issued in the past week to New England inventors, as reported by Allen & Daggett, Inc., patent attorneys:

Link for Sprinkler Heads—Abbott, Charles C., Pittsfield, Mass.
Wrapping Machine—Armstrong, Harry Y., Springfield, Mass.
Shoe Ironing Apparatus—Ashton, Orrell, Swampscott, Mass.
Liquid Meter—Bailey, Ervin G., Newton Highlands, Mass.
Machine Gun Belt—Bachevalier, Frank R., Worcester, Mass.
Indicator—Berry, Charles W., West Somerville, Mass.
Twine Holder—Burnham, John A., Wrentham, Mass.
Undergarment—Carter, Horace A., Needham Heights, Mass.
Antiradiating Bottle—Chapman, Fred H., Winchester, Mass.
Hinge Construction—Collins, George W., Holyoke, Mass.
Turbo-Driven Blower—Coppus, Francis H., Worcester, Mass.
Flush Insert for Concrete Work—Cummings, Dennis L., Boston, Mass.
Holding Apparatus—Doherty, Harry B., Everett, Mass.
Pressure Foot Mechanism for Sewing Machines—Erickson, Edward, Cliftondale, Mass.
Delivering Mechanism—Evans, George B., Newton, Mass.
Center-Filling-Stop Motion for Looms—Gagnon, Joseph A., Fitchburg, Mass.
Roller Bearing—Gibson, William, Chicopee, Mass.
Hinge Member for Barrettes and the Like—Hamilton, Edward E., Northboro, Mass.
Order Guide—Herbert, Pitt H., Southbridge, Mass.
Lip Slitting Mechanism—Johnson, Albert E., Beverly, Mass.
Envelope Sealing Tool—Kendall, Hazel C., Boston, Mass.
Picker Check—Lanning, James K., Fall River, Mass.
Corset, Corset Steel—Lecoutre, Auguste C., Worcester, Mass.
Safety Device for Ladders—Lofstrom, Robert W., Worcester, Mass.
Cork Extractor—Lyons, John J., Brookline, Mass.
Paper and Making the Same—Millard, Edward F., Watertown, Mass.
Embroidery Hoop—Moore, George A., Medford, Mass.
Loom Picker—Northrop, Jonas, Hopedale, Mass.
Lock Latch—Paquette, Eugene, Holyoke, Mass.
Stop Motion—Reece, Franklin A., Hopkinton, Mass.
Making Brushes—Ring, David S., Waltham, Mass.
Wire Drawing Machine—Ryon, Tracy B., Worcester, Mass.
Driving and Stopping Mechanism—Schoenky, August R., Somerville, Mass.
Starting and Stopping Mechanism—Shaw, Walter, Dedham, Mass.
Track Switch—Squires, Charles W., Beverly, Mass.
Micrometer Calipers—Voges, Hermann W., Springfield, Mass.
Fair, Walte, Edwin E., Framingham, Mass.
Changing Resistance in a Circuit and Apparatus Therefor—Weintraub, Ezechiel, Boston, Mass.
Percentage Balance—Young, Philip E., Fairhaven, Mass.

THE QUESTION OF PROTECTION IN ITALY

ROME, Italy—The apprehension felt in Italy lest an increase in the tariffs should favor the industries of the north, at the expense of the agriculturists of the south, was shown in the discussions and in the order of the day approved at the meeting of the Southern Chambers of Commerce at Naples. The Central Industrial Association of Bari subsequently expressed its full concurrence with the views of that assembly, and passed a resolution declaring "That, rather than heighten the present tariffs for the better protection of the manufacturing industries in the north of Italy, the Central Government should, on the contrary, take steps at a suitable moment to lower the tariffs, in order to assure to the national agricultural production and its dependent industries, the necessary development of foreign export."

The Union, in commenting on the situation and on the discussions on the subject which have been taking place in the press, says that it is not unnatural that the organs of the com-

panies should have been zealous in pressing the necessity of protecting their own industries against foreign competition. Up to a certain point, what they were doing was logical; they wished for prosperity and they cherished the hope of becoming free from all dependence on foreign imports, and for a consequent increase in national greatness. It should be remembered, however, that if protection were pushed to exaggerated lengths, injury could not, but result to other national productions, especially destined for the export trade and which form the basis of the commerce of the south. No doubt, after the war, Italy will be able to enter into direct commercial intercourse only with France, England, Russia, the United States and other friendly and neutral states, but in order that her products should pass the frontiers of other countries and hold their own in the markets of the world, the productions of foreign countries must find a corresponding place in Italy, equally in the field of industry as in that of food consumption. It was not for nothing that commissions came from the countries just mentioned to study economic questions on the spot, and to see what form reciprocal commercial intercourse could take between Italy and their own countries.

If protection for Italian manufacturers, belonging almost exclusively to the northern provinces, were not contained within certain limits, but was pushed to the point of excluding foreign manufactured goods, it was clear that the same results would follow as regards national production, and the injury would fall almost exclusively on the abundant agricultural products of the south, while the manufacturer of the north would have nothing to fear, finding ample markets and good profits within the country and being untroubled by competition.

CENSORSHIP OF FILMS

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Mayor Woodman has decided there is need for a systematic and rational attempt at film censorship in Los Angeles, and for this reason he has taken the film ordinance out of the files with a view to having it amended to fit the situation, according to the Tribune.



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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BIGGEST GAMES IN WEST AND SOUTH

College Football Teams of the United States Enter Their Last Month of Competition for the Season of 1917

LINEUP FOR STADIUM GAME
CAMP DEVENS NAVY YARD

Devens: L. L. Skilton, G. L. Adams, E. J. Clark, C. C. Cunningham, C. C. Butler, H. H. Harton, F. E. Alcar, L. L. Sadler, H. H. Lusk, L. L. Strecker, W. W. Warren, G. G. Murray, J. J. Palmer, L. L. Casey, M. M. Kane, R. R. Cannell, E. E. Swarthout, F. F. Enright, J. J. McFarlane, H. H. McGrath, B. B. Brown, W. W. McCarthy, G. G. Lineham, G. G. Rooney, B. B. Judge, R. F. Guild, Harvard.

College football teams of the United States are entering the last month of their season of 1917 this afternoon, but so far as the eastern section of the country is concerned, there are no very important matches to be decided today. In the Western Conference, however, there are two games which will attract more than the usual amount of attention. There are also two games in the southern field which will have a direct bearing on the standing of the teams in that section at the end of the season.

Taking the Western Conference first we find Illinois meeting Chicago at Stagg Field, Chicago, and University of Minnesota facing the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wis. Of these two games, the former is apt to have the greater bearing on the question of final standing in the conference race. On paper the Illinois and Maroon appear to be quite evenly matched, both teams having defeated Purdue, 27 to 0. In four games Illinois has scored 100 points, while Chicago has made 82 in three games. Both are primed for this battle and it is generally predicted that the winner today will not have much of a margin over the loser when the game is over.

Minnesota is a favorite to win from Wisconsin and the game is not expected to be a very severe battle for the Gophers, who have been showing splendid strength and strategy in their games to date, but it does attract considerable interest in that it will be the battle that will dedicate the new Wisconsin Stadium. Anything but a substantial victory for the Gophers will surprise the followers of the conference.

In the South, Georgia Technology will meet Vanderbilt, and Alabama will play Sewanee in games which are going to eliminate the loser in each case.

Two games which are going to attract a whole lot of attention in eastern circles today will not be played by college or school teams. They are the Camp Devens-Charlestown Navy Yard game in the Harvard Stadium and the Newport Naval Reserves vs. the First Maine Heavy Artillery team in the Yale Bowl at New Haven. The first of these will find the Harvard system practiced by both teams and with most of the Charlestown team composed of college stars and a number of the army team made up of the same way, a very interesting battle should result.

At New Haven, Yale undergraduates will get a chance to see the famous naval reserve eleven of Newport, headed by C. R. Black Jr., captain of the Yale varsity last year. This team is generally regarded as one of the all-star service teams of the United States and it is bound to attract a big gathering to the famous bowl.

Of the eastern college games, the two in the Maine State championship series are the most important. Many are predicting that Bowdoin will keep its record clean and take the series by defeating Maine. Bates has a chance to finish second by defeating Colby, a victory which is generally forecasted on the basis of the showing made by the teams to date.

Dartmouth and Pennsylvania will meet at Hanover, N. H., and the result should be fairly close, with Dartmouth a slight favorite. Coach Spears is handicapped by the loss of several freshmen who have not kept up in their studies; but the Green team is playing fairly well. Williams is scheduled to meet Wesleyan, and the former should win its sixth successive game. Cornell will meet Carnegie Tech and must play its best to gain the desired victory. Pennsylvania meets Lafayette, and should find this an easy victory. Pittsburgh is also looking for an easy contest with Westminster as the opponent.

The two United States academies continue their contests, with West Point facing Notre Dame and Annapolis meeting Western Reserve. The West Point game will be the first important East vs. West battle of the year, and with the Cadets having to go into the game with three of their best men on the sidelines, they will be hard pressed to gain a victory. Coach Doherty's midshipmen should have little difficulty in running up a one-sided score against Western Reserve.

WEST POINT AFTER C. A. GAME

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Believing that hockey is going to be a popular sport at the various camps and forts around New York, the management of the Brooklyn Rink Palace is now in communication with the various military organizations offering the rink for inter-camp games this winter.

The Crescent Athletic Club, which makes its headquarters at the rink, has received a challenge from the West Point Military Academy. The New Moon management is going to try and have the game played in Brooklyn.

STANDISH HALL IS SLOCUM CUP WINNER

Harvard's annual fall rowing regatta came to an end Friday afternoon with races between the freshman dormitory crews and the Thayer and Eliot Club crews. The dormitory eight competed for the Slocum cup over the lower basin one mile course between the Cottage Farm and Harvard bridges. In a close, hard-fought contest, Standish won the race with a strong finish, one-half a length ahead of Gore, the leader over the first part of the course. Smith came in a good third, a length of open water behind Gore. Standish won the annual race last year, and thus will keep possession of the Slocum cup. Individual members of the winning eight together with its manager will receive medals.

The last race of the afternoon took place over the same course between the Thayer and Eliot Club crews. These two eight raced a week ago, when Thayer won by three-fourths of a length. Several men have left each boat during the week, however, and it was two revised crews that started from the Cottage Farm Bridge at 5 o'clock. Eliot pulled ahead at the start and held its lead until the end; Thayer threatened the leader once near the finish, but was unable to hold the pace, and fell back a length to the rear, while Eliot crossed the line a winner.

DARTMOUTH AND PENN STATE EVEN

Teams Almost Identical as to Weight—Game Between Two Should Be a Good One

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth College and Pennsylvania State College will start today's game with teams of almost identical weight. The Pennsylvania backfield quartet outweighs Dartmouth by two pounds per man, while the Dartmouth line has just a slim advantage.

Dartmouth is at great disadvantage because of ineligibility but will start the game with a lineup something like normal. If Capt. McDonough is lost, it is probable that S. Holbrook will take his place. In that case Presson, a freshman, would be about the only man to play half.

Eastman will probably start the game in place of C. Holbrook, who is out for some time.

The Pennsylvania State team arrived here Friday and had a short practice. Its ends seemed fast and the general play good. Dartmouth had only a light practice to rest the men for today's game.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUN FOR RENSSLAER P. I.

TROY, N. Y.—For the first time in the history of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, its cross-country team will compete in a match race with the Williams College harriers at Williams-town, Mass., today. Although Polytechnic has trained cross-country teams for four or five years, this will be its first intercollegiate dual contest. Williams has a splendid coterie of distance runners, but the Rensselaer team shows good form and will make the more experienced college men extend themselves. The race will be over a course between five and six miles in length. Seven men will enter in each team, the first five to score. The Institute team will include T. L. Smith '19, of Oxford; J. L. Smith '20, of Oakville, Conn.; L. T. Shannon '19, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; A. R. Graves '19, of Newport; Joseph Harris '20, Edward Judson '20, of Plainville, Conn.; and W. C. Sutton '21, of Pleasantville. W. C. Batchelor, supervisor of athletics, is negotiating for another dual intercollegiate cross-country match with the Union College team before the R. P. I.-Union football game at Schenectady next Saturday.

PENNSYLVANIA HAS VETERAN FENCERS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Prospects of a successful fencing season at the University of Pennsylvania are very bright this winter. Coach Terone has a nucleus of five men from last year's squad about which to build a winning combination. The call for candidates has been issued and arrangements have been made to provide more than the full year of gymnasium credit, which is allowed for participating in this branch of activity.

A fencing association of the University has been formed for the purpose of increasing interest in this sport. The association is composed of former fencing team men, and for which every member of the squad is eligible. Medals and cups will be awarded in events which will be closed to members of the squad. A special event will be that of a novice championship, which will include only those who have never fenced before. Freshmen will be eligible for this event. First year men will also be able to make positions on the first team, and several meets have been arranged for a team to be composed exclusively of yearlings.

TECH TEAM MEETS DARTMOUTH

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology cross-country team left Friday night for Hanover, N. H., where it meets Dartmouth College today. Since the defeat of the Harvard team last Saturday the M. I. T. men have the greatest confidence for the coming meets. Coach F. M. Kanaly accompanied the squad, which consisted of Capt. Herzog, McCarty, Dorr, Carpenter, Owens, Hanley, Stone and Halfacre.

TEAMS MEET IN CHAMPIONSHIP

Annual Cross-Country Title Race This Afternoon at Franklin Field Will Be Close One

It is predicted that this year's annual cross-country championship race of the New England A. A. U. which will be held this afternoon over the Franklin Park course, Boston, will be the best ever held by this organization. The entry list is a very promising one and it contains the names of about 50 runners, the largest number ever entering this contest.

Owing to the fact that some of the old Franklin Park course was used for war gardens last summer, the committee in charge has laid out a new course of approximately six miles which avoids the plowed section of the park. The course is in splendid condition and the winner's time should be well up to the record for such a distance.

There is expected to be a great contest for the team championship honors with the Dorchester Club and Harvard University entering two teams each and the St. Alphonsus entering one. Coach McVicar of the Dorchester Club has developed two well-balanced teams. The winning team will be sent to the national junior championship at New York next Saturday. James Henigan, the Dorchester Club's star runner, present New England and national junior champion, will start and will have strong support from Fred Faller, who is back with his old club, and Carl Linder of Quincy, also of the Dorchester Club.

Seventeen Harvard varsity and freshmen runners have been entered. From these representatives of Harvard, two teams of eight men each will compete. These runners have been selected from the whole freshman and varsity squads, largely by means of the results of the dual race between the Radio School Wednesday afternoon. The men entered are: H. Bassett '20, E. W. Boyden '21, C. H. Corning '20, D. J. Duggan '20, P. B. Elliott '19, W. H. Goodwin '20, J. M. Greene '19, Capt. Burnham Lewis '20, J. E. Nally '21, D. F. O'Connell '21, C. W. Ozias '20, R. A. Perry '20, L. B. Sanderson '20, H. T. Sears '20, S. B. Toye '18, L. H. Well '19 and D. H. Worrall '20. G. H. Tighman '19 will run independently.

Among the Harvard runners who are expected to do well individually are Lewis '20, and O'Connell '21, informal and freshman captains.

G. T. Nightingale, New Hampshire State College star cross-country runner, will make his initial bow to the local game, and Powers, who was second in the recent B. A. A. run for men of the service, and Brannan of the Harvard Radio School, will have a large following.

COLUMBIA CAPTURES CROSS-COUNTRY RUNS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Columbia University cross-country runners triumphed over the College of the City of New York team in dual races between the varsity and freshman teams of both institutions, held over the National A. A. U. championship course at Van Cortlandt Park Friday. The Blue and White runners clearly outclassed the opposition in both events, winning the varsity event with a point score of 17 to 41, and the freshman race by 21 against C. C. Y. Y's 24.

The varsity chase was the better of the two and was made over the full national championship distance of six miles. A. L. Huelsenbeck, captain of the Columbia team, showed the way over the entire course, winning by about 150 yards from A. Turner, a college mate, in new college-record time for the course. Huelsenbeck's time was 35m. 14s., and the best previous Columbia figure for the distance was 35m. 17s., made by Joseph Scarlat, now at Camp Upton, two years ago.

In the freshman race of three miles F. Lunt of Columbia romped to an individual victory against a field of 18 harriers. Lunt covered the distance one lap of the championship course, in 22m. 50s., and easily led Blagier, C. C. N. Y., over the finish line.

MISS CAVERLY WINS IN A CLOSE CONTEST

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Miss Mildred Caverly and Miss E. T. Chandler played brilliantly in the final round of the women's individual golf championship of the Philadelphia Country Club at Bala Friday, the match being decided in favor of Miss Caverly on the last hole, 1 up. Both contestants played fine golf, and at the finish there was only one stroke between them, Miss Caverly having a 92 and Miss Chandler a 93.

Miss Caverly won the first hole with a 6 to a 7, but the scores were reversed on the second hole. Miss Caverly again took the lead on the third with a 5 to a 4. Miss Chandler evened things up on the fourth with a 4 to a 5, and both had 4 on the fifth. The fourteenth and fifteenth were won by Miss Caverly with 5 to 6, and she was down three. Miss Chandler won the sixteenth and seventeenth holes with 5 to 6, and she was only 1 down and 1 to go. However, the eighteenth was halved in five and Miss Caverly was returned the winner.

NO ARMY AND NAVY GAME

WEST POINT, N. Y.—No army and navy football games will be played this season, according to an announcement Friday by Capt. J. E. McMahon, football representative in the Army Athletic Council. On Nov. 24, the date held open for the navy game, West Point will meet Boston College, Captain McMahon said.

ATHLETIC NOTES

It is reported that Catcher Livingston, formerly with the Philadelphia Athletics and last year manager of the Milwaukee team, will coach the New York American pitchers next year.

Irvine of the New Hampshire State College eleven is credited with having made the longest run for a touchdown this season when he ran 95 yards for a touchdown against Dartmouth last Saturday.

Raymond Skilton, the Boston Athletic Association hockey player, who is now playing right end on the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard football eleven, has been made a chief yeoman in the United States Naval Reserves.

Reports from Pittsburgh state that the University of Pittsburgh will not make any claim to the eastern football championship this fall. This is as it should be, considering the fact that Harvard, Yale and Princeton are not playing formal football and practically all the teams have lost most of their veterans through war service. Playing football is a fine thing, but it is not to be considered as of championship class so long as the war continues.

SCHOOLBOYS IN MANY BIG GAMES

Contests Scheduled This Afternoon in Greater Boston That Are Sure to Be Close

While the schedule of schoolboy football games for this afternoon is not as large as it usually is on a Saturday, the number of games that are almost certain to bring out some excellent competition is above the average, and followers of the sport will see some real football. A number of the Greater Boston elevens will play away-from-home games, but those that will go into action on their own grounds will give local fans a chance to see some good play.

The Medford-Melrose game at Medford, the Rindge-Everett game at Everett, the Commerce-Dorchester game at Dorchester, the Winthrop-Brockton game at Winthrop, and the Revere-Woburn game at Revere are all near-Boston games that are fully expected to be close and hard fought by those who have been following the work of the teams throughout the season. The Everett-Rindge game is being watched with special interest, because of the fact that the elevens are about evenly matched.

There are some other good games around here this afternoon. Hunt-ington School will play the Tufts College Freshmen on Tufts Oval, Medford; Somerville will line up against Company D (three hundred and first regiment of Camp Devens, on the Somerville High School grounds; Malden will meet the Alumni at Malden, and Gloucester will get into action against the eleven from the training ship ranger at Gloucester.

Of the away-from-home games, perhaps the one that is attracting the most attention is that between Waltham High School and the Portland High School team, at Portland, Me. As was fully expected, Friday's games brought out some very interesting football, and some close competition. Noble & Greenough School won the private school championship for 1917 by disposing of the Browne & Nicholls eleven at Dexter Field, Brookline, by 28 to 0. The winners outclassed the Cambridge boys from start to finish in all branches of the game, and had no trouble winning.

Newton High School won its game with B. C. H. S. at Newtonville by a margin of one point, 7 to 6, a missed goal after a touchdown by the visiting team being the only thing that prevented a tie score. The teams were evenly matched from the start, and each side was able to break through but once. The visitors won the first period and scored, but the Newton boys got their score in the second period by straight line plunging tactics.

Followers of the game who made the trip to old Tech Field in Brookline to witness the game between Boston Latin School and Brookline High School saw one of the best schoolboy games that has been brought out this season. The two teams fought through two hard 20-minute periods without a single score being made, the game ending in a draw. Both teams used the old style of football, with plenty of punting and forward passing. Cronin, left tackle for Latin, and Tucker, right guard for Brookline did the punting, with honors about even. Neither team passed the other's 20-yard line.

Two other games were played in this part of the State. Weymouth High School defeated Arlington at Weymouth by the score of 26 to 0, and Lynn Classical High School won from Marblehead High School by the score of 27 to 0 in a game that did not go the full length of time. So slow were the boys after the plays, and so much time was called, that after two 15-minute periods had been played, the game was called in the middle of the third period because of darkness.

McCORMICK WRITES LEAGUE PRESIDENT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Harry McCormick, one time outfielder and pinch hitter for the New York National League Baseball Club, has written a line to J. K. Tener, National League president, telling of his arrival in France. McCormick is an officer in the United States Army. He and Edward Grant, also a Giant once upon a time, were at Plattsburgh together.

TECH EVENTS WON BY SOPHOMORES

Class of 1920 Defeats Freshmen in Close Competition at Annual Field Day Events

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology sophomores defeated the freshmen in the annual field day of the institute at Technology Field, Cambridge, Friday afternoon. Victory in the tug-of-war and the relay race enabled the sophomores to score 5 points, while the victory of the freshmen in football only yielded 4 points. The freshmen also won the boat race, but the event did not count in the point scoring.

The first event was the tug-of-war, and the sophomores won in two straight heats. The relay race, 12 men on a side, each relay 220 yards, was close for half the distance. Then the sophomores gained a big lead, and Downey, the last relay, finished 30 yards ahead of Sheldon.

The football game was well played, the freshmen winning, 12 to 7. The freshmen scored twice in the first half, but failed to kick the goal. The sophomores made their touchdown in the second half.

The crew race was won by the freshmen over a mile course. They led from the start and crossed the finish line two lengths ahead. The summary of the football game:

FRESHMEN	SOPHOMORES
Wood, L. E.	McDonald
Kittredge, I. T.	McDonald
Rogovin, I. G.	McDonald
Young (Merrill), C.	Abercrombie (Taylor)
Beattie (Trowbridge), R. G.	Buckley
O'Hearn, R. T.	Casey
McGill (Lundie), R. E.	Abbott
Whelton, G. B.	Abbott
Waterman (Northrup), L. H.	R. H. B. Skinner
Hurley, R. H.	R. H. B. Bradley (Bray)
Murphy, F. B.	R. H. B. Krantz (Pender)
Scott, Freshman 12	Sophomores 7
Touchdowns—Whelton, Waterman, Bradley.	Goal from touchdown—Abbott.
Umpire—R. M. M. Russell. Referee—J. E. Hall.	Head linesman—W. A. Hamilton.
Timer—A. W. Rowe. Time—15-m. periods.	

NEW HAMPSHIRE IS READY FOR TUFTS

DURHAM, N. H.—The New Hampshire State College football squad left here for Tufts College this morning. The team is in the best of condition and is determined to win this game with Tufts. Coach Cowell is taking a very large squad with him so that he will not be handicapped for want of men.

New Hampshire has been worked hard all week for this game, special attention being given to tackling and blocking, as this was the one weak point of the team in the game with Dartmouth. Coach Cowell believes that the team will win from Tufts. This is based somewhat on the fact that Tufts was defeated by Syracuse last week, 53 to 0, while New Hampshire was putting up such a fine game with Dartmouth, being defeated only by the score of 21 to 6.

The New Hampshire State cross-country team left Friday afternoon for Medford, Mass., where it will run against the Tufts College team this afternoon. The team is going to Medford with the determination to make up for their defeat at the hands of the Bowdoin team a week ago. The men who are making the trip with Coach Cleveland are: Capt. G. T. Nightingale, C. J. O'Leary Jr., H. P. Fitch, G. Weston, H. J. Harling, W. D. Reid and S. Bennett.

GYMNASTICS GIVEN UP BY N. Y. UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Gymnastics have been dropped from the list of sports at New York University. The main reason for this action is the lack of interest shown in the sport. In recent years, with the growing attention paid to basketball, there has been a decline in the prestige of the gymnasium team.

The Violet has produced three intercollegiate championship teams in the past, but the attendance at the meets has steadily dwindled until the team is now a financial burden. The committee voted to appropriate the funds which usually go for the maintenance of the gymnasium team to the furtherance of freshman teams in the four major sports.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL GAMES

Illinois vs. Chicago.	Newport N. R. vs. First Maine H. A.
Dartmouth vs. Penn. State.	Ohio State vs. Indiana.
Bucknell vs. Carlisle.	Williams vs. Wesleyan.
Rutgers vs. West Virginia.	Brown vs. Syracuse.
Harvard 1921 vs. Phillips Exeter.	Harvard vs. Portland (Me.) N. R.
Camp Devens vs. Charlestown (Mass.) N. Y.	Minnesota vs. Wisconsin.
Georgia Tech vs. Vanderbilt.	Alabama vs. Sewanee.
Tulane vs. Texas A. & M.	Florida vs. Auburn.
Cornell vs. Carnegie Tech.	West Point vs. Notre Dame.
Amherst vs. Columbia.	Pennsylvania vs. Lafayette.
Annapolis vs. Western Reserve.	Colgate vs. Rochester.
Missouri vs. Nebraska.	Northwestern vs. Purdue.
Kansas vs. Kansas A. C.	No. Dakota vs. No. Dakota A. C.
Michigan vs. Kalamazoo.	Texas vs. Baylor.
Rice vs. Haskell Indians.	Tufts vs. New Hampshire State.
Rensselaer vs. Hobart.	R. I. State vs. Boston College.
Middlebury vs. Norwich.	Worcester P. I. vs. Stevens.
Lehigh vs. Muhlenberg.	Pittsburgh vs. Westminster.
Vermont vs. Union.	Bowdoin vs. Maine.
Virginia vs. Richmond.	Bates vs. Colby.
Mississippi vs. Mississippi A. & M.	Clemson vs. Newberry.
Louisiana State vs. Arkansas.	

CORNELL RUNS PENN AT CROSS-COUNTRY

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell's varsity cross-country squad will get into its first and only dual meet of the present season this afternoon, when the University of Pennsylvania team will come to Ithaca for the annual hill-and-dale race.

The contest will be run over a six-mile course around the Cornell campus and adjacent territory, finishing on Schoellkopf Field just before the Cornell-Carnegie football game. Coach Moakley has Dresser, who is expected to win; Yost, Fortier, Howe, Tuttle, Finn, Croxton, Seelbach and Sprong as the most likely members of his team. Dresser ran the six-mile course in a little more than 35 minutes last week. He is captain this season.

BALTUSROL WINS FROM DUNWOODIE

Former Now in Line for Team Championship of Women's Metropolitan Golf Association

NEW YORK, N. Y.—By decisively defeating the women's team, representing the Dunwoodie Country Club, by 10 points to 0, the Baltusrol Country Club team Friday made a strong bid for the team championship of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, in a match played at Baltusrol. It was the first of the final home and home series to decide the title for 1917 between the teams which survived the early rounds in the Westchester and the New Jersey sections of the district. The Nassau team won in the preliminary round on Long Island and gained a place in the final round, but at the last minute Nassau withdrew and left the championship series up to Baltusrol and Dunwoodie.

Mrs. M. H. Frayne was the only member of the visiting team who was able to make progress against the sort of golf displayed by the Baltusrol club. Mrs. Frayne, captain of Dunwoodie, faced Mrs. S. P. Nash, captain of Baltusrol. After being 7 down at the end of the first nine, Mrs. Frayne found her game and came home well enough to win the second nine holes by 2 up. However, the long lead acquired on the outward journey by Mrs. Nash, proved a handicap too large for Mrs. Frayne and she was beaten on the match by one point.

The three other Baltusrol women, Miss F. M. Mellon, Miss Pauline Starrett and Miss Violet Miller, each distanced their opponents, gaining three points apiece by winning the first and second nines and the match. Miss Mellon played against Mrs. William Chivers, who usually is very consistent, but Miss Mellon, who learned her golf at Morris County, was too steady to be defeated. Miss Starrett defeated Mrs. Lester Ketcham, and again the steadiness of the Baltusrol player was too much for her opponent. Miss Miller found no great difficulty in defeating Miss Mabel Guilford.

The next match will be played at Dunwoodie Wednesday. In the event that Dunwoodie wins on its own course the final and deciding match will be played at Scarsdale next Friday. The summary:

BALTUSROL	DUNWOODIE
Mrs. S. P. Nash	Mrs. M. H. Frayne
Miss F. M. Mellon	Mrs. Wm. Chivers
Miss P. Starrett	Mrs. L. Ketcham
Miss Violet Miller	Miss M. Guilford
Total	Total

BROWN TEAM READY TO PLAY SYRACUSE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Brown University football team is ready for the struggle with Syracuse on Andrews Field here today. Coach Horvath of the visitors states that only a decisive victory will satisfy him while Coach Robinson is confident that the Brown team will triumph. Syracuse comes to Providence with a strong team. Captain Cobb will take his place at left tackle and his forwards are the strongest part of his eleven.

Brown's backfield will be the same at the start as that against Colgate, provided Armstrong can play. Coulter will be at quarter and Brooks and Gordon will play the halfback positions. Weeks and Williams, on the flanks, are fast tacklers. Edson and Nichols will start at tackles, with Bowman and Grabb at the guards and Hoving at center. Friday's practice consisted mainly of signal work and of polishing off plays.

WASHINGTON TEAM LACKS VETERANS

Coach C. C. Hunt Is Having Hard Time Building Up a Football Eleven to Represent Big Seattle University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—The first game in Seattle of the Pacific Northwest Conference saw the battle between the weakened University of Washington eleven and the strong Whitman College team. The university has no letter men back this year, while the Whitman line is strengthened by six veterans. Washington won a 14-to-6 victory by converting a Whitman fumble and forward pass into touchdowns in the first quarter.

C. C. Hunt, the new Washington coach, was given his first chance to exhibit his team before the critical Washington fans of nine former championship years. The squad showed ragged interference at times; but there was a varied attack and a strong basis for team play in the day's game.

"The University of Washington has been struck about as hard a blow to its man power as any college in the country," said Coach Hunt recently. "One-third of the men registered last year left college to join military organizations, and the football turnout suffered accordingly. We have three experienced men who are not letter men, but it is impossible to build a team around them. To produce a championship team will be manifestly impossible, but the men are working hard to develop strong defense."

Besides the lack of veterans, the other difficulty has been the forming of a team in the short time given to practice this year. The university did not open until Oct. 1, and there was barely time to practice three weeks before the first game with Whitman.

Other colleges of the conference, except California, are handicapped by the same difficulty. Coach Hunt considers the southern team the strongest opponent of the conference. The California workout has been going on for two months, and the team as a whole is many pounds heavier than the Washington eleven.

The turnout in past years at Washington has been made up of experienced varsity letter men and men who have played good football in preparatory school. This year the turnout has been unusually large as a result of the appeal to support the team in a critical time. Fifty-four men have been turning out for football during the past three weeks.

The men are lighter than any players at Washington in 10 years. Two years ago the Washington eleven towered over the California team in the first season of play with the southern college. Coach Hunt expects, he says, that the California team will combine consistent practice with overpowering weight, and in the games in which the two colleges will clash today there will be defeat for Washington for the first time in nine years.

NEW AUTO RECORD FOR RALPH DE PALMA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Ralph De Palma, the 1917 automobile racing champion, added another world's speed record to his already long list on the Sheepshead Bay Speedway Friday afternoon at a trial officially supervised by the American Automobile Association. De Palma drove his aviation-motored car 10 miles in 5m. 17.41s. The time made by De Palma, in addition to lowering the world's class record for cars of 231 to 300 cubic inches, broke the European record of 5m. 18.78s. for all classes held on the Brooklands (Eng.) course by Driver Hornstedt. The motor of De Palma's car was designed by Maj. J. G. Vincent, U. S. A., and is the original engine from which the now famous Liberty motor was evolved by a board of engineers, headed by Major Vincent.

PRINCETON NAMES J. C. WEST CAPTAIN

PRINCETON, N. J.—J. C. West '19 was recently elected captain of the newly formed Princeton University soccer team. West was captain of the '19 freshman team and played on last year's team. Soccer practice is now held nearly every day for those who can come after drill. As yet no definite positions have been decided.



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AMERICANIZATION
WORK IN THE WEST

Assimilation of Large Numbers of Illiterate Aliens Presents a Problem in the States of the Pacific Slope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—With the possible exception of the State of Oregon, the states of the Pacific Coast and the Pacific Slope are in urgent need of the prosecution of a comprehensive and thorough program of Americanization among aliens. While the great need for some organized plan for preparing the alien for absorption into the body of American thought and action has been realized by leaders of public thought in this region for some time, the last few months have brought the conviction that definite and concerted action to this end is, in some localities at least, absolutely imperative.

In the lumbering, mining, and agricultural regions of Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho, for example, where large numbers of Austrians, Germans and Scandinavians are employed, about the only organized effort brought to bear upon the alien has been that of the Industrial Workers of the World; and so successful has been the work of this organization in propagating its theories and practices that, according to recent reports of investigators, a widespread effort to paralyze the productive activity of the region, more serious than any other propaganda thus far apparent, is being planned for consummation during the coming spring.

The seriousness and magnitude of the alien problem on the Pacific Coast is also indicated in the fact that California, the seventeenth State in the literacy column, has 75,000 illiterates, two-thirds of whom are foreign born, as well as a great number of literates who cannot speak the English language; that one-third of the population of San Francisco is foreign born; and that in some of its schools 90 per cent of the pupils are children of aliens. In the labor camps of California, situated far from the influences of organized society, not less than 75,000 people live there during the entire year or the greater part of the time. Of these, over 17,000 are foreign born and only about 10 per cent of them are naturalized citizens.

In Southern California, where the greatest progress has been made in providing facilities for bringing the foreigner into the fold of American citizenship, the inadequacy of the Americanization program thus far put into effect is indicated by the fact that while \$1,271,675 are spent by the city of Los Angeles in the so-called remedial fields, only \$38,983, or eight-tenths of 1 per cent of the former amount, is spent in the preventive

work of educating and otherwise caring for the immigrant. In the western part of Washington, the already difficult problem afforded by the presence of large numbers of unassimilated Scandinavians has recently been increased by a great influx of Russian workmen who came to that region as a result of the increase of trade and communication between Vladivostok and Eastern Siberia and the ports of the northwestern portion of the United States. Employed at good wages in the shipbuilding and other industries, where knowledge of the English language is not essential, these men have not thus far been found to be especially amenable to Americanizing influences.

In putting into effect Americanization programs in the Far West of the United States, the greatest progress has been made in the State of California, where State, municipal, organization, and individual effort, sometimes working separately and sometimes cooperating, has done much pioneer work and proved the utility of several distinct lines of Americanization activity.

The most potent and far-reaching attempt that has been made in California for the solution of the alien problem is the program which is being carried out by the State Commission of Immigration and Housing. This involves the inclusion in the public school system of the State of a system of evening schools and correspondence instruction that shall cover four distinct phases of the immigrant education problem, namely, (1) instruction in English; (2) instruction in citizenship; (3) instruction carried into the home; (4) instruction in the labor camps. According to this program all aliens, whether living in cities, in the country, or in isolated labor camps, will have instruction in English and the fundamentals of American citizenship, it being the plan to reach those who are in isolated places by means of correspondence work and traveling instructors who will encourage the student and show them how to do the work assigned.

Perhaps the most important part of this Americanization program that is being put forward by the State Commission of Immigration and Housing, and that is likely to have the most vital bearing upon the solution of the alien problem as it exists throughout the country, is that which not only provides for evening school instruction in the facts and ideals of American citizenship as a part of the educational system of the State, but which makes the satisfactory completion of this course virtually an automatic admission of the alien to citizenship, thus relieving him of the necessity of being examined in open court as to his fitness to become a citizen.

This method of preparing the alien for citizenship and of admitting him to membership in the national civic body has been worked out in detail and used with great success in Los Angeles. Its advantages over the usual method of procedure, where the alien obtained his knowledge of the basic facts of United States Government and history as best he could, perhaps from those who make it a business to coach foreigners for naturalization and who often inflict hardship and injustice upon them, are many. In the first

place it brings the foreigner at once into direct contact with an American public institution, which is itself an education of inestimable value. When he completes the course satisfactorily he receives a certificate to that effect. This certificate is received by the courts and federal naturalization authorities as evidence of his fitness for citizenship, in place of the oral examination in open court, to which he has formerly been subjected. This has been found to be an important phase of the naturalization process.

But the greatest significance of the establishing of this system of evening schools for the education of immigrants for citizenship, from the standpoint of the solution of the problem as a whole, is the fact that it is being done by a branch of the American Government itself. As American institutions have more at stake than the immigrant, in the proper solution of the alien problem, it is naturally incumbent upon it to put forth the primary directive effort to see that that solution is properly approached and effected. And inasmuch as the establishment of this system of schools for the training of the alien in the facts and ideals of citizenship throughout the State, which is being urged by the Commission of Immigration and Housing, constitutes the most comprehensive effort that has been made by one of the primary units of the American Government to solve its own problem of absorbing the immigrant, it is regarded as important and worthy of widespread public support and encouragement.

One other important phase of the California program is the machinery that has been supplied for reaching the alien mother. This work is based upon a State law, and involves the idea of carrying the school into the home, where it is found that the home cannot come to the school, this work being done under what is known as the home teacher plan. The law provides that local school authorities may employ teachers to be known as "home teachers," not exceeding one such teacher for every 500 units of average daily attendance in the common schools of the respective districts. It is the duty of those teachers to do their work in the homes of the pupils, instructing the children and adults in matters relating to school attendance and preparation for school attendance and work, in the English language, in household duties, such as purchase, preparation and use of food and clothing, and in the fundamental principles of the American system of government and the rights and duties of citizenship.

VOLUNTEER FORCE
UNDER INSPECTION

Duke of Connaught Spends Week End in Scotland Reviewing Various Units of the Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland—The Duke of Connaught recently spent the week end in Scotland reviewing various units of the volunteer force, of which he is the commander-in-chief. At Edinburgh a very large crowd assembled in Princes Street, and the troops marched down it past the Royal Scottish Academy, in front of which a platform had been erected for the saluting base. On the Duke's arrival the massed bands at the foot of the mound by the academy played the national anthem, and the royal standard was unfurled. The march past was an impressive sight. Those taking part in it consisted of young men belonging to the officers training corps, volunteers who were over the age for ordinary military service, and a few men who had seen service in France and Gallipoli and other places. Many of the men were still without uniform, although fully armed, but all marched smartly and steadily and presented an impressive appearance. Officers of the headquarters staff of the Forth Garrison headed the procession, followed by men of the royal engineers, and special reserve, together with a stream of infantry marching in double columns of four, among them being a number of Highland troops whose various tartans gave a note of color to the scene.

Amongst the distinguished persons who accompanied the Duke of Connaught were the Earl of Rosebery, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Spencer Ewart, K. C. B., commanding the forces in Scotland; the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Mr. Robert Munro, K. C. M. P., Secretary for Scotland; Lord Scott Dickson, Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, Rear Admiral Bruce, representing the commander-in-chief, Rosyth, and a number of staff officers. After the march past the Duke addressed a few words to the county commandants, commanding officers and brigadiers of the volunteers, in which he thanked them for the good parade he had just witnessed, and spoke of the great personal interest he took in the volunteer movement,

and of the gratitude that he said the War Office felt for their services, which were often given at great personal inconvenience.

The next day His Royal Highness reviewed volunteer regiments at Dundee, Perth, and Glasgow, drawn from the surrounding counties. In addressing the troops at Dundee, he said he trusted that every encouragement would be given to men, especially those over military age, to join the volunteers. It was a great pleasure to him to travel about the United Kingdom and see the interest which was taken in the movement by so many men who might not otherwise be serving at all. Scotland had always been in the van of the volunteer movement. He recalled the great review of Queen Victoria's reign, which had been most inspiring sights, and also the inspection by King Edward. The volunteers had been succeeded by the territorials, who had lived with the regular forces in bravery and devotion to duty.

At Perth there were 5000 men drawn up on parade, 10 special trains having brought in the volunteers from the counties round.

At Glasgow the inspection was held in Bellahouston Park, which forms a natural amphitheater specially suited for such a purpose. There were about 10,000 men on parade, and an immense crowd of spectators. The smartness and precision of the volunteers was remarkable, as was also the earnestness with which it was evident that they had undertaken their patriotic work. Besides 12 volunteer battalions there were Glasgow cadets of the officers training corps, the Glasgow cadet units, Red Cross volunteer detachments, and the women's volunteer reserve. After taking the royal salute at the base, the Duke of Connaught spent three-quarters of an hour in

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pecting the lines, and then returned to the saluting base. The march past, which lasted for 50 minutes, then took place, and much enthusiasm was shown the crowd as the various regiments marched along, particularly when the volunteer aid detachment and the women's volunteer reserve came past. At the conclusion of the march past, the Duke addressed the battalion commanders and congratulated them upon the parade. It had been a splendid thing, he said, to see such a large body of volunteers, cadets and ladies on parade. It would be a very important thing for the country, he considered, that after everyone else was employed there should still be the good backbone of volunteers capable, in case of emergency, of doing their duty and serving their country. He wanted to thank those who had turned out in such large numbers that day, and to assure them of the great interest he took in the force. He wished also to express his appreciation of the good show the ladies had made on parade, and of the excellent work which they were doing.

NATIONAL SERVICE APPOINTMENT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Minister of National Service has appointed Capt. W. Edge, M. P., to be his Parliamentary Secretary.

SUBSTITUTES FOR
WHEAT ARE FOUNDCassava Flour, Produced in
Hawaii, Recommended as
Material for Bread-Making

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii—Samples of flour made from various island fruits and vegetables have been sent to the territorial marketing division by J. M. Westgate of the local United States experiment station. They were prepared by Maxwell O. Johnson, who has been appointed chemist to the commission.

Edible cassava, white and sweet potato, banana, taro and cassava flours are included in the samples. The cassava flour is the nearest like wheat flour in appearance, being fine and white and otherwise similar to the best patent flour. Taro, from which pol, the staple dish of the Hawaiians, is made, comes next in fineness and whiteness. The other flours are darker and coarser and look more like whole wheat and graham flours.

A bulletin accompanying the samples gives methods and cost of preparation, with other facts.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

LITTLE STABILITY SHOWN BY MARKET

Gains Do Not Seem to Hold Well, and Stocks Yield Easily to Pressure—Railroad Issues Are Weak Trading Features

Strength pervaded the New York stock market, as a general thing, in the fore part of today's short session. There were some exceptions, but prices appeared to rally easily. United States Steel common began the session off 1/4, but it soon sold up nearly a point. Woolen, Central Leather and Marine preferred made substantial gains. Pierce-Arrow advanced 2 1/2 points. General Motors was under some pressure.

The New York market continued strong late in the first half hour. Prices did not seem to hold well, and, in many cases, eased off below Friday's closing figures. In some instances slight advances were shown for the day. The rails were inclined to be weak. Reading declined more than two points. Union Pacific had an early advance but lost most of it. Canadian Pacific followed a similar course, selling well below Friday's closing price. The Marine issues moved up well, but later lost most of their advances. Gulf declined 2 points below Friday's closing. The steels generally were heavy. Trading, however, was not brisk in any quarter. New York total sales, 336,200 shares; \$2,154,000. For the week, 5,641,400 shares; \$27,853,000.

MANY STOCKS UNDER THE OLD MINIMUM

Most listed railroad issues, and many industrial stocks, are under the lowest minimum prices established by Stock Exchange authorities in the troubled days of the winter of 1914-15, following the reopening of the New York Exchange. The list includes such representative issues as Baltimore and Ohio, Canadian Pacific, North Western, St. Paul, Erie, the Hill roads, Pennsylvania, Reading, Consolidated Gas, B. R. T., General Electric and American Sugar. Other issues are very close to their minimum prices. Atchison, for example, last Thursday, was within 1/4 point of its 1915 minimum; Chesapeake & Ohio within 2 points; Southern Pacific within 1 point, and Union Pacific within 3 1/2.

Following table gives minimum prices on some leading issues established by the Stock Exchange Committee March 31, 1915. It also gives Thursday's low prices, and the number of points below the old minimum prices:

RAILROADS			
	Thurs. Low	Old Min.	Points Below
Atchison pfd.	88	96	8
Baltimore & Ohio	50	53	3
Canadian Pacific	12 1/2	13	1/2
Chicago & N. W. pfd.	112 1/2	120	7 1/2
C. M. & St. Paul	142 1/2	160	17 1/2
Delaware & Hudson	86	127	41
Erie	15 1/2	15 3/4	1/4
do 2d pfd.	23	21	2
Great Northern pfd.	17 1/2	23	5 1/2
Hill Country Southern	94	110	16
Kan. City Southern	14	19	5
N. Y. N. H. & H.	23 1/2	43	19 1/2
Norfolk Pacific	89 1/2	96	6 1/2
Pennsylvania	47 1/2	51	3 1/2
Reading	66 1/2	68	1 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS			
American Cotton Oil	27	31	4
Am. Sugar	97	98	1
American Tel. & Tel.	112	112	
Brooklyn Rap. Transit	47 1/2	48	1/2
Consolidated Gas	78	78	
General Electric	125 1/2	135	9 1/2
National Biscuit	91	118	27
Peoples Gas	42 1/2	44	1 1/2

STANDARD OIL STOCKS			
	Bid	Asked	
Atlantic Refining	77 1/2	800	
Buckeye Pipe Line	80	85	
Illinois Pipe	200	202	
Indiana Pipe Line	85	90	
Midwest	115	120	
Ohio Oil	300	300	
Prairie Oil & Gas	19	20	
Rocky Mountain	238	430	
South Penn. Oil	275	300	
Standard Oil, California	250	260	
Indiana	210	220	
Kentucky	325	315	
New York	520	530	
Union Tank Line	232	237	

EXCHANGES ABROAD CLOSED

Both the London Stock Exchange and the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are closed today.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature; moderate variable winds.

For Southern New England: Fair tonight and Sunday.

For Northern New England: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; colder tonight in New Hampshire and Vermont.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 38.0 a. m. 41.0

12 noon 46.0

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 36 New Orleans 42

Buffalo 38 New York 42

Chicago 36 Philadelphia 36

Cincinnati 34 Pittsburgh 32

Denver 40 Portland, Me. 36

New Orleans 40 St. Louis 36

San Francisco 54

Washington 36

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Run rises 6.20 High water.

Run sets 4.38 1.30 a. m. 2.35 p. m.

Length of day, 10:16 Moon rises, 8:17 p. m.

Light vehicle lamps at 8:04 p. m.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Ju.	3 1/2	3 3/4	3 1/2	3 3/4
Allis-Chal.	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/2	18 3/4
Allis-Chal. pf.	71	71	71	71
Am. Can.	38	38	38	38
Am. Can. pf.	96 1/2	96 3/4	96 1/2	96 3/4
Am. Car. Fy.	62	62 1/2	62	62 1/2
A. Car. Fy. pf.	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Am. H. & L.	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 3/4
Am. H. & L. pf.	56 1/2	56 3/4	56 1/2	56 3/4
Am. Ice Sec.	10	10	10	10
Am. Int. Corp.	53	54 1/2	53 1/2	54
Am. Linseed	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24
Am. Lins. d. pf.	59 1/2	60	59 1/2	60
Am. Loco.	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52
Am. Loco. pf.	96 1/2	96 3/4	96 1/2	96 3/4
Am. Smelt. pf.	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2	102 3/4
Am. Steel Fy.	53	55 1/2	53 1/2	55
Am. Steel Fy. pf.	112 1/2	112 3/4	112 1/2	112 3/4
Am. Woolen	42	42 1/2	42	42 1/2
Am. Wool. pf.	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 3/4
Am. Zinc	13	13 1/2	13	13 1/2
Anaconda	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	57
Atchison	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	88
At. Coast. L.	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/2	9 3/4
At. Gulf. C.	96 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	97
Bald Loco.	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55
Balt. & Ohio	51	51 1/2	51	51 1/2
Beth Steel	79	79 1/2	79	79 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 3/4
BF Goodrich	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 1/2	37 3/4
BF Good. h. pf.	99	99 1/2	99	99 1/2
Brook R. T.	49 1/2	50	49 1/2	50
Burns Bros.	103	103 1/2	103	103 1/2
Cal. Pac. Cor.	37	37 1/2	37	37 1/2
Cal. Petrol.	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 3/4
Cal. Petrol. pf.	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 3/4
Can. Pac.	126 1/2	126 3/4	126 1/2	126 3/4
Can. Pac. pf.	67 1/2	67 3/4	67 1/2	67 3/4
C. & O.	31	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Chan. Motor	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/2	33 3/4
Ches. & Ohio	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 1/2	46 3/4
CM & St. Paul	44	44 1/2	44	44 1/2
CM & St. P. pf.	83	83 1/2	83	83 1/2
Ch. R. I. & P.	19	19 1/2	19	19 1/2
Ch. R. I. & P. pf.	44	44 1/2	44	44 1/2
Ch. R. I. & P. pf.	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Ch. & G. West.	63 1/2	64	63 1/2	64
Ch. & G. West. pf.	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/2	20 3/4
Chile. Cop.	13 1/2	13 3/4	13 1/2	13 3/4
Chino. Cop.	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/2	40 3/4
CCC & St. L.	24	24 1/2	24	24 1/2
Col. Fuel	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/2	33 3/4
Col. Gas & El.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Con. Gas	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	88
Con. Prod.	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 3/4
Cruc. Steel	85	85 1/2	85	85 1/2
Cuban C. S.	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 3/4
Cuban C. S. pf.	78 1/2	78 3/4	78 1/2	78 3/4
Deere pf.	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2	99 3/4
Del. & Hud.	93	93 1/2	93	93 1/2
Del. & L.	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/2	19 3/4
Denver pf.	13 1/2	13 3/4	13 1/2	13 3/4
Dome. Min.	50	50 1/2	50	50 1/2
El. Stor. Bat.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/2	7 3/4
Elkhorn	23	23 1/2	23	23 1/2
Erie	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 3/4
Erie pf.	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 3/4
Erie 2d pf.	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/2	18 3/4
F. M. & S.	12	12 1/2	12	12 1/2
Fisher Body pf.	73	73 1/2	73	73 1/2
Gas W. & W.	31	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Gen. Electric	129	129 1/2	129	129 1/2
Gen. Motors N.	88	88 1/2	88	88 1/2
G. Motors pf. N.	75	75 1/2	75	75 1/2
Gt. Nor. Ore.	25	25 1/2	25	25 1/2
Gt. Nor. pf.	55	55 1/2	55	55 1/2
Green Can.	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 1/2	37 3/4
Gulf States	50	50 1/2	50	50 1/2
Gulf St. L. pf.	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Harv. Co.	55	55 1/2	55	55 1/2
Harv. of N. J.	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/2	103 3/4
Has & Bar. Car	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/2	29 3/4
Ill. Central	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 3/4
Inspiration	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/2	41 3/4
Int. Con. Cor.	7	7 1/2	7	7 1/2
Int. C. Cor. pf.	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 3/4
Int. Ag. Corp.	84	84 1/2	84	84 1/2
Int. Mar. Mar.	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 3/4
I. Mer. Mar. pf.	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4
In Nickel Ct.	26	26 1/2	26	26 1/2
In Paper	21	21 1/2	21	21 1/2
In Paper pf. sta	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Kan. City So.	14	14 1/2	14	14 1/2
Kenne. Cop.	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/2	20 3/4
Lack. Steel	74	74 1/2	74	74 1/2
Lehigh Val.	55 1/2	55 3/4	55 1/2	55 3/4
Loose Wiles	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 3/4
Louis & N.	115 1/2	115 3/4	115 1/2	115 3/4
Manhattan	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4
Max Motor	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 3/4
Maxwell pf.	57 1/2	57 3/4	57 1/2	57 3/4
Maxwell 2d pf.	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 3/4
May Co.	49	49 1/2	49	49 1/2
Mex. Petrol.	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/2	79 3/4
Miami	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 3/4
Midvale St.	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 3/4
M. K. & T. pf.	74	74 1/2	74	74 1/2
Mo. Pacific	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 3/4
Mo. Pacific pf. ct.	43	43 1/2	43	43 1/2
Nat. Biscuit	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/2	85 3/4
Nat. C. & C.	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 3/4
Nat. Enamel	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/2	36 3/4
Nevada Con.	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/2	17 3/4
NY A. Brake	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4
NY Central	69 1/2	69 3/4	69 1/2	69 3/4
NY N. H. & H.	25	25 1/2	25	25 1/2
N. W.	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2	102 3/4
North Pac.	104	104 1/2	104	104 1/2
O. Cities Gas	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/2	36 3/4
O. & W.	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/2	18 3/4
Owens Bot. M.	81 1/2	81 3/4	81 1/2	81 3/4
Pacific Mail	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 3/4
Penna.	49	49 1/2	49	49 1/2
Peoples Gas	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 3/4
Pere Mar. ctf.	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 3/4

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions in the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales:

Pitts Coal	57 1/2	57 3/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Pitts Coal pf.	42 1/2	42 3/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Pressed Steel	79	79	78 3/4	78 3/4
Public Ser	53	53	53	53
Pullman	113	113	113	113
Ray Con	130 1/2	130 1/4	130 1/2	130 1/2
Reading	21 1/2	22	21	21
Ed 2d pf	67 1/2	68 1/2	65 3/4	65 3/4
Repub & S	36	36	36	36
umely	72 1/2	73 3/4	72 1/2	72 1/2
umely pf.	9	9	9	9
Steel Sp	21	21	21	21
Abd A L.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Roebuck	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
S-Itbck pf.	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
ncial: Oil	118	118	118	118
Shes Sher.	30 1/2	31	30 1/2	31
Pacific	36 1/2	36	36	36
Ry	83	83 1/4	81 1/2	81 1/2
ry pf.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
RS pf.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
ebaker	108	108	103	108
erior Steel	36 1/2	70 1/2	36	36
Co Cop	12 1/2	13	12 1/2	13
as Co	138 1/2	139	137	137
is Pac.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
RT	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
wood	89 3/4	88 3/4	88 3/4	88 3/4
n Pac	114 1/2	115 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
EdFruit	114	114 1/2	114	114
I P	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
I P pf.	49	49	49	49
ubber	54	54 1/2	54	54
Re	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
& L	45	45	45	45
Steel pf.	96	97 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
opper	112	112	111 1/2	112

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

WEEK'S REVIEW OF FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Another Severe Slump in Securities Markets Important Features—Success of Liberty Loan—Money Market Conditions

It had been anticipated that almost immediately following the successful flotation of the second Liberty Loan there would be a substantial rise in the securities markets. These expectations were not fulfilled. There were some moderate recoveries, but this week witnessed new low records for some well established securities. The action of the market again corroborates the adage that stocks never do what is expected of them. Why they should have had the slump experienced after the Liberty Loan was disposed of is hard to determine. The Italian crisis was given as one reason. The unsatisfactory earnings reports of some of the large corporations were other supposed causes, peace preparations and other reasons for the slump were advanced, some of them new and some old. None seemed adequate to account for the wholesale selling of stocks and the new low levels for various standard issues. Holders of securities who have experienced big losses are not comforted by one any more than they are by another reason. They know that their holdings have depreciated to a terrific extent and wonder when the upward movement will begin.

There are some wonderful investment opportunities. Men who are rated as millionaires usually give attention to the market when prices reach low levels such as the present. Whether they are taking an interest now is problematical. The occasional rallies are to be attributed to investment buying rather than to the covering of shorts, for the bears probably have not the courage to extend their commitments on the short side very largely after the prolonged decline in the market. How much further prices will recede no one knows, but some stocks are now well below panic levels. In some quarters it was believed that the German propaganda was at the bottom of the selling, and the action of the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange on Thursday, with reference to short selling, was taken to prevent any organized short selling movement, whether of German or other origin. The rally yesterday was due to this action more than to anything else.

Some financial interests take it for granted that new corporate financing will be restricted to a very considerable extent on account of government borrowing. In fact, it is thought by them that there will be absolutely no new financing by corporations not necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. Any concern desiring to borrow money, it is said, will have to show satisfactory cause before the banks will agree to provide the funds. There will be some necessary refinancing to be done in some cases to prevent financial embarrassment and these cases are to be taken care of. Funds are to be diverted into channels which will aid corporations producing war materials and supplies. In other words, the whole attention of the United States is to be directed to the successful prosecution of the war.

On Nov. 15, installment of 18 per cent on the second Liberty Loan falls due. If \$5,000,000,000 is amount applied for, \$4,000,000,000 will be accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury. Installment on Nov. 15 will consequently call for \$720,000,000. This is by far the largest sum ever required to be turned into government channels on any single occasion, and the operation would seriously affect the market were it not for immediate redeposit of funds in individual banks through a transfer of credits on books of Federal Reserve banks. Installments of 40 per cent each, due Dec. 15, and Jan. 15 will involve still larger turnovers, as payments of \$1,600,000,000 will be due on those occasions.

As with first Liberty Loan, a large number of subscriptions were paid for in full especially by small investors, and anticipation of installments will, of course, modify amount to be turned in on above dates. Although about \$100,000,000 was represented by 2 per cent payment called for on application, the Treasury Department already acknowledges receipt of close to \$150,000,000 on the second Liberty Loan issue.

Short-term treasury certificates of indebtedness to amount of more than \$2,000,000,000 now anticipate receipts from second Liberty Loan issue. The Treasury is now engaged in selling an indefinite issue of these certificates which mature Dec. 15. Nearly \$500,000,000 under this issue has been so far sold to banks, in addition to \$1,550,000,000 already outstanding. On Nov. 15 the first issue, \$300,000,000, matures. Announcement is expected to be made by the United States Treasury Department next week concerning the issue of \$2,000,000,000 war-saving certificates. Plans for floating these credits have about been completed by Frank A. Vanderlip, who is in charge of the matter.

In New York, money on call at the Stock Exchange rates at 4 per cent. There is no change in time money. Industrial money is still quoted at 5 1/2 per cent for 90 days to four months and 5 3/4 per cent for six months. For mixed money rates are about 1/4 per cent lower. In commercial paper rates are unchanged at 5 1/2 per cent for short dates and 5 3/4 per cent for longer terms.

MARKET OPINIONS

J. S. Bachs & Co., New York: Investment buying is proceeding in volume and odd-lot purchases are reported as very large. This will in time relieve what is left of distressed selling, if any more develops. No one with sufficient margin should be frightened into throwing over securities at the unjustifiably low levels which have been prevailing and investors can certainly find nothing in the situation to induce them to dispose of good securities at prices so far below real values.

Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew, Boston: The precautionary measure of the exchange placing restraint upon short selling will check unnecessary liquidation and exert a good moral influence. Legitimate short selling is not to be condemned, but the sort of selling characterized by the exchange committee as "vicious" is something well dispensed with. Buying power, as well as incentive, is lacking, but it is well to remember that the few, and not the multitude, buy at the right time. Recent European developments have been disappointing and have encouraged bearish operations, but it is no more to be expected that all foreign news will be of one color than to expect the market to move but one way.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: If we were to hazard a guess as to the low point, we should say that it had been made on Thursday, Nov. 1, and that it will be a decade, or possibly two, before a great many stocks again see such a low price. Recent events, including the great bear campaign carried on in the stock market, all go to show, it seems to us, the sinister hand of the German propaganda that is going on in this and other countries, the object of which is to bewilder and confuse people into a state of pessimism which will destroy their courage and energy. This propaganda must be exposed and fought to a finish. The praiseworthy action of the Stock Exchange authorities with respect to short sales will doubtless serve to check this unscrupulous bear selling.

Spencer Trask & Co., New York: We are much inclined to think that the decline which has taken place during the last few months in the good grade of bonds has discounted about all that is unfavorable in the present situation, and much that may develop if peace should be deferred to an indefinite future. There must come a point where readjustments will bring their own corrective, and where the value and force of the measures taken to right the situation will assert themselves. We have undeniably found it far less profitable to be in the vortex rather than on the fringe of the war, and we have gradually had to understand that swollen profits are not permissible on so solemn a national occasion. But once we have passed through this period of readjustment, we believe that much we now fear and consider as of a depressing character will stand out in its true value. It must not be overlooked that bonds are now selling cheaper than at any time in the last 20 years, and that after the war money is almost certain to grow easier. Consequently, as in other cases, it is those with courage to grasp the opportunities of the present who will win out.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Instead of some show of enthusiasm, as was hoped for on the splendid oversubscription to the loan, news of the Italian reverse has caused a fresh outburst of selling. We believe if it had not been for this, we should have seen a continuation of the rally begun last week. The prospect of a severe Italian defeat was serious enough to start the ball rolling, and the liquidation is started under conditions such as the present, it is a difficult matter to stop it.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: The general price range of stock exchange securities is near previous panic levels, which, in turn, were forced by dislocation of the machinery of banking and industry from other causes. These situations were followed inevitably by recoveries, as the present critical days will be. While the date of the exact turning point is unknown in advance, all the logic of intrinsic values and historic precedent points to an ultimate recovery which will make the present range of prices appear strikingly low.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: War news is now the important factor governing security prices and any decisive victory by the Allies which may occur at any time will change present pessimistic news as to the probable length of the war, and be reflected in a decided improvement marketwide.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: We've had great revaluation—stocks are down to the lowest average in a decade of years, at least—they have broken clear through the low levels that caused the suspension of stock exchange dealings for four months in the latter half of 1914, or, rather, that ensued immediately upon reopening, in late December that year.

RUSSIAN BONDS ADVANCE
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Russian 5 1/2s, after selling at low record of 52, advanced to 55. The 6 1/2s sold off to 62 and then rallied to 66. The rally was on statement of Russian embassy that Russia would not make separate peace with Germany.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS TRUCKS
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States Government has placed an order for 700 Mack trucks with the International Motor Truck Corporation. The total amount of the order approximates \$4,000,000.

DIVIDENDS TO BE DECLARED SOON

In view of the low levels to which prices have sunk it may be well to call attention to some of the developments of the next two weeks in the matter of dividend meetings and the possible action taken by the directors of some of the prominent companies.

On Nov. 27 the directors of American Smelter & Refining meet, and it is expected that the regular dividend of 6 per cent will be declared.

The Canadian Pacific meeting occurs on Nov. 12 and the belief is that the 10 per cent dividend will be reduced to an 8 per cent basis.

International Nickel meeting comes on Nov. 5, and although the general opinion is that the rate will be on the basis of 4 per cent per annum, the reduction may be to a 3 per cent rate. At the Studebaker meeting on Nov. 6 the belief is that the rate will be maintained at 4 per cent.

There is no expectation that the regular dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum will be changed at the Southern Pacific meeting on Nov. 8. This is about half what the company is earning after the payment of the excess profit taxes.

The other Harriman road directors, Union Pacific, meet for dividend action also on Nov. 8, and the regular quarterly of 2 per cent with the 1/2 of 1 per cent extra is expected. If this action is taken it may be decided that the common stock of this company is on a permanent 10 per cent per annum basis.

UTILITIES ARE IN TRYING POSITION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The year 1907 was critical for most utilities. Many passed dividends. Causes for depression were many but for utilities it was mainly because of lack of new capital.

This year—just ten years later—utilities face a similar crisis. Not only lack of new capital, but greatly increased operating expenses, add to discomfiture of operators.

Among companies which have been forced to reduce dividends since last June are: Wisconsin Edison, dividend cut from \$3.50 to \$1.50 paid thus far in 1917; Peoples Gas common, dividend cut from 10 per cent to zero; General Gas & Electric, preferred dividend cut from 7 per cent to zero; Boston Elevated, dividend cut from 5 per cent to zero; Third Avenue, dividend cut from 4 per cent to zero; New York State Railways, common dividend cut from 5 per cent to zero; United Gas & Electric, first preferred dividend cut from 7 per cent to 4 per cent.

Weakness in public utility market may be partially explained by apprehension on part of investors in other companies' stocks that their dividends will be next to be cut. Whether justified, this attitude has proved one of the easiest sledgehammers for the bears.

DRY GOODS TRADE DECIDEDLY BUSY

CHICAGO, Ill.—Cold weather has greatly stimulated movement of furs, underwear, sweaters, and knit goods, says the John V. Farwell Company. Noticeable feature has been number of buyers in this market from large eastern cities that do not usually look to Chicago as source of merchandise supply.

In accordance with Government's conservation plan, manufacturers are showing fewer fancies in dress fabrics, loomage having been turned toward staples and many styles eliminated from market. Children's and misses' ready-made dresses are in large demand for spring delivery. Cotton and woolen markets continue very firm, with goods becoming scarcer in some lines.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 2

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—H. W. Straus of Baltimore "Bargain House"; Tour.

Birmingham, Ala.—N. Berry of B. & B. Shoe Co.; U. S.

Charleston, S. C.—B. F. McLeod of Drake Innes & Green Company; Essex.

Chicago—J. F. Dunphy of Chicago Catalogue House; Thorn.

Cienfuegos, Cuba—L. Vasquez of Rullova & Co.; Hotel Harvard.

Havana—Jose Constancia; U. S.

Havana—Jose Eseldero of Martines Suarez & Co.; U. S.

Lancaster, Pa.—M. Davidson of Long & Davidson; U. S.

Montreal, Can.—C. E. Slater; Essex.

Nashville, Tenn.—G. Korman of Korman & Sawyer; U. S.

New Bern, N. C.—H. B. Marks of G. Marks & Son; Lenox.

New York—C. H. Hinman of National Clock & Suit House; Essex.

New York—P. J. Murphy of Perry Dame & Co.; Essex.

New York—E. A. Heard of C. B. Rous; Essex.

New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Store; 113 Lincoln St.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—D. H. Hostettler; Avery.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—F. Purviance of Purviance & Blackmore; Parker.

Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.

Richmond, Va.—E. H. Hoge of Roberts & Hoge; Parker.

San Francisco—H. W. Grossman of The Emporium; U. S.

San Francisco—J. W. Rogers of Rogers Shoe Co.; Essex.

San Francisco—Wm. Kaufman of Sommer & Kaufman; Tour.

St. Louis—R. Munchenweller of The Famous & Barr Company; Essex.

LEATHER BUYERS

Havana, Cuba—S. Benjamin; U. S.

London, England—William Box of Samuel Farrows & Co., Ltd.; Essex.

Springfield, O.—H. V. Bretney of H. V. Bretney Co.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 164 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

REAL ESTATE

The Estate of Margaret Willis, owner of property at 468 Brookline Avenue, Roxbury, has been sold, consisting of a four-story brick dwelling and 1744 square feet of land. It is assessed on a valuation of \$4200, of which \$1700 is on the lot. Louise M. Lyons bought for investment and will improve.

Another property sold is the residential property at 103 Thorndike Street, Brookline, consisting of a 2 1/2-story frame colonial house, garage and a corner lot containing 6173 square feet. The entire parcel carries an assessment of \$10,600, divided as follows: House \$7000, garage \$500, land \$3100. Anna L. Coulon conveyed to Charles A. Reissig, who bought for a home.

The sale of a property situated on Franklin Street, Holbrook, Mass., consisting of 30 acres of land, seven-room house, together with barn, 30x30, apple orchard, etc., is reported. D. Arthur Brown conveyed to Lodis C. Pickering who bought for a home. Henry W. Savage, Inc., were the brokers.

SALE AT NEWTON CENTER

The sale of property at 472 Dedham Street, Oak Hill, Newton Center, is reported from Adelaide Ovington to Mary E. Fisher of Arlington, who buys for a home. The estate consists of ten acres of land with modern dwelling and outbuildings, all valued at \$15,000. Edmonds & Byfield were the brokers.

BACK BAY AND SOUTH END

Papers have gone to record today in the sale of property at 23 Cumberland Street, Back Bay. This estate is taxed in the name of Martha W. Tufts for \$9000, and consists of three-story well-front brick dwelling and 2002 square feet of land. The land carries \$4000 of the amount. Harry Gamulus is the buyer.

D. Peter Rogers is another buyer of property in the South End. This parcel consists of a three-story-and-a-half well-front brick dwelling with basement and 1950 square feet of land, all taxed for \$8500, including \$3400 on the lot. Thomas Joseph is the grantor.

BOUGHT IN BRIGHTON

Elsie M. Eames has just placed a deed on record, from Mary Yatter, owner of a frame dwelling at 19 Upperland Road, Brighton, which is valued by the assessors at \$5000, and the 4000 square feet of land carries \$400 of it.

IN THE ROXBURYS

Final papers have been placed on record in the sale of an improved property at 468 Brookline Avenue, Roxbury, belonging to the Margaret Willis Estate, consisting of a three-story octagon front brick house and 1744 square feet of land. The total assessed value is \$4200, including \$1700 on the ground. Louise M. Lyons is the buyer.

Fred L. Hewitt, owner of the frame house and lot of land at 12 Sigourney Street, West Roxbury, has sold the property to Daniel H. Morgan et al. The total assessment is \$8600, of which \$3300 is carried on 11,077 square feet of land.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

John H. Dooley and wife have purchased from Morris Herschman and wife the improvements at 124-126 Intervale Street, Dorchester, together with 3788 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$9200, of which \$1300 appraised the lot.

Della J. O'Connell is the new owner of a frame dwelling and 4325 square feet of land, situated at 41 Mt. Ida Road, assessed in the name of Michael F. McDonough for \$7300. Of this amount the land carries \$1300.

Another property sold is a frame dwelling and lot of land containing 4087 feet, valued at a total of \$4400, with \$1400 on the lot, at 28 Sargent Street. The owner was Henrietta A. Alden, the buyer being Nathaniel C. Nash estate.

SALE IN WAYLAND VILLAGE

Samuel N. Braman has sold to T. L. Hynes, his dwelling house of 12 rooms, with one acre of land, on Old Sudbury Road in Wayland Village. Poole & Bigelow are the brokers in this sale.

DOMESTIC TRADE IS AGAIN ACTIVE

Domestic trade of the United States is resuming its regular course of activity and its large volume after some interruption on account of the second Liberty war loan, says R. G. Dun's weekly review of the situation. Dun's continues: Business development has become more clearly defined, with activities again centering in regular channels. Lower temperatures are reported to have influenced some late crops adversely, but the effect elsewhere has been stimulating, and current commercial transactions testify to a remarkably well-sustained buying power, considering the extreme prices.

The movement toward higher costs has not perceptibly slackened in certain leading commodities in which the trend was recently downward, and recognition that some supplies are growing more limited has impelled efforts to provide against possible scarcity of needed materials and merchandise.

Where shortages actually exist and there is difficulty in augmenting production, or even maintaining it, the markets have tended more strongly in sellers' favor and further advances are foreshadowed.

FRENCH TO RAISE NEW LOAN

PARIS, France—An official decree sets the issue price of the new French 4 per cent loan at 88.80. At this figure the loan will pay investors 5.83 per cent. The subscription lists will be opened from Nov. 26 until Dec. 16.

FINANCING IN OCTOBER LIGHT

Total Drops to the Lowest Level Thus Far This Year at \$33,800,000—Liberty Loan Gets the Attention of Bankers

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Corporate financing in October dropped to lowest level of this year to date at \$33,800,000. Bankers and bond organizations were giving all their attention to Liberty Loan.

October's total compares with \$64,700,000 in September, \$161,800,000 in August, and previous low for this year of \$53,100,000 in May, and with \$180,750,000 in October last year. Ten months' aggregate is \$1,426,500,000, compared with \$1,404,000,000 for similar period in 1916.

This year's financing, split into three divisions of stocks, bonds and notes, follows:

	October	10 months
Stocks	\$10,904,195	\$337,994,350
Bonds	3,905,000	512,258,200
Notes	19,025,000	556,322,000

In September more than 60 per cent was in notes, and practically the same ratio was maintained in October. Less than 12 per cent was in bonds, and 32 per cent in stock. There is little hope of corporations being able to secure funds by any other method during the war. In fact, there is a growing feeling among bankers in favor of restricting all financing which does not add to the strength of the nation in the war.

Little more than 11 per cent of October's small financing was for railroads, while the industrial corporations took practically 80 per cent. Public utilities received the smallest and.

It is not surprising that individuals are asking considerable assistance, as they are directly the big factors in war aid; but railroads are indirectly equally important factors. A ratio of 80 to 11 does not properly express relative claims of industrial and railroads for financial assistance.

Bonds, notes and stocks, issued by railroads, industrial and public utility corporations in October, and for 10 months, compare:

	October	Bonds	Notes	Stocks
Railroads	\$3,158,000	\$18,276,000	\$5,594,795	
Indus.	750,000	750,000	1,450,000	
Total	3,905,000	19,025,000	10,904,195	

Approximately \$4,200,000 out of total of \$33,834,195 financing was for purpose of retiring maturing securities.

CENTRAL LEATHER STOCK IN FAVOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—One of the largest interests in Central Leather Company says he is adding to his holdings as price of stock declines. Showing made last quarter of earnings less than \$50,000 over dividends was due partly to inclusion of a 2 per cent extra dividend on common, making total dividend for common for quarter 3 1/4 per cent, or \$1,290,379.

As a result of all the heavy leather hide being needed for Government requirements for army shoes, there has sprung up an increased demand for thinner grades for civilian purposes, two thicknesses of latter being used for soles.

It is estimated that last year about \$13,000,000 of Central Leather's gross business came from sales of leather, and earnings from this source should show up well for this year.

FINANCIAL NOTES

American Car & Foundry Co., has received from the Government order for \$50,000,000 worth of 6-inch shells to be manufactured at Depew (N. Y.) plant.

Issue price of new 4 per cent French loan will be 68.60, at which figure loan will pay investors 5.83 per cent. Subscription lists will be open from Nov. 26 to Dec. 16.

Argentine Government estimates wheat crop will total 5,600,000 tons, limited 590,000 tons and oats 1,200,000 tons, which figures approach or exceed previous records.

Columbus Chain Company and the McKinnon Chain Company will consolidate into Columbus-McKinnon Chain Company, which will be chartered in Ohio with capital stock of \$2,500,000. New company will be largest manufacturer of chains in United States.

London Economist's monthly index of commodity prices show an increase for October over September of 67 points, standing now at \$701, a new high record. In October, 1916, the index number was 4996, gain in the last 12 months being 1105. Previous high record was in August last, 5658.

INACTIVE SECURITIES

	Bid	Asked
American Brass Co.	235.00	250.00
American Glue Co. pfd.	125.00	138.00
Am Writing Paper Co. 8s.	82.00	84.00
Arlington Mills	107.00	110.00
Bigelow Carpet Co. pfd.	90.00	95.00
Douglas Shoe Co. pfd.	96.00	98.00
Draper Corporation	117.00	120.00
Farr-Alpaca Co.	163.00	167.00
Mountain States Tel.	108.00	107.00
Otis Elevator com.	45.00	50.00
Plymouth Cordage Co.	155.00	155.00
Regal Shoe Co. pfd.	78.00	82.00
Southern N. E. Tel.	110.00	115.00
U. S. Envelope Co. pfd.	110.00	111.00
U. S. Envelope Co. com.	210.00	230.00
Waltham Watch Co. pfd.	73.00	76.00
Waltham Watch Co. com.	3.00	12.00

BOSTON CONSOLIDATED GAS
Boston Consolidated Gas Company's output for October was 545,424,000 cubic feet, an increase of 8.8 per cent over October, 1916.

SHIPPING NEWS

Fish prices were slightly lower at the South Boston mart today. Receipts were good for a Saturday. Dealers said the demand was light owing to no business tomorrow. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$8.50@8.75, steak cod \$12@12.25, market cod \$6@8, pollock \$5.50@6, large hake \$9@9.50, small hake \$6.50@7, and cusk \$4.50. Arrivals: Schrs J. M. Marshall 43,200, Ralph Brown 18,500, Frances S. Grueby 31,000, Henry L. Marshall 20,400, Elizabeth W. Numan 21,500, Flavrilla 13,200, Dart 400, and Adeline 18,500.

Squid are reported so thick on Middle Bank that the fishermen can "jig" them with long hooked poles, and the crew of the Henry L. Marshall secured 1500 pounds in that manner Friday afternoon, it was reported upon arrival here today. The fish is used for bait by the vessels crew.

Gill netters were the only arrivals reported at Gloucester today, landing 200,000 pounds fresh fish, mostly pollock.

IRREGULARITY IN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The cotton market was very irregular during the past week, with sentiment evidently fluctuating between the uncertainties of distribution and the bullish view of probable supplies.

Unfavorable weather during the earlier part of the week, combined with the closing strength of October and uneasiness on the part of near-month shorts, caused a very sharp recovery in prices on Tuesday. The threat of a further reduction in crop estimates failed to bring in very much fresh buying for long account, however, and after the covering movement had subsided, prices turned easier on reports of an increasing scarcity of ocean tonnage, uneasiness over the Italian situation and scattered liquidation.

Since killing frost has now been reported from pretty well all over the belt, the weather has naturally lost much of its interest, now being studied chiefly with reference to its effects on the movement and marketing. Ideas of the crop seem to have crystallized somewhere around or slightly under the 11,000,000-bale mark and the effect of such views on speculative sentiment has evidently been exhausted for the time being.

Probably part of the selling noted during the week was based upon a feeling that a less optimistic view of early peace prospects owing to the Italian reverse and the unsettled ruling of the stock market might weaken the spot situation and cause liquidation by speculative holders of actual in the interior. Up to the close of business Friday night, however, there had been no indication of such a development, most of the advices received here from the South indicating continued firmness.

NEW HAVEN ROAD'S STOCK PETITIONS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Petitions are being prepared for presentation to the public utilities commissions of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, asking for approval of the proposed issue by the company of \$45,000,000 of preferred stock to meet outstanding obligations.

The issue was authorized by the stockholders last week and has been approved by the directors. It is believed the stock may be issued about Jan. 1, if approval is secured.

LOCAL BANK RAISES SALARIES

Along with the changes in the official family of the National Shawmut Bank there has also come an increase of 10 per cent in the salaries of the employees. This is to offset the increase in the cost of living.

Whether or not bond prices are at their lowest level cannot be determined.

That investment bonds can now be purchased at exceptionally low prices is certain.

The wise policy is to buy now and receive a high return on your money.

LEE, HIGGINSON & Co

Free from Federal Taxes

MUNICIPAL BONDS

To net 4% to 4.90%

Hornblower & Weeks

(ESTABLISHED 1888)

BOSTON DETROIT NEW YORK PROVIDENCE CHICAGO PORTLAND

MUSIC

Subscribers to season tickets for the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will be exempt from any ticket tax under the new war revenue law. The decision given by the United States Internal Revenue Commissioner that concert tickets bought and paid for before Nov. 1 are not taxable decides the question which was raised last week when a notice concerning possible taxation liability was inserted in the symphony program books.

The symphony concerts are omitted in Boston next week, when the orchestra is away on its first monthly tour to New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

A type of program that ought to prove a pleasant change to those who go regularly to the Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon concerts, is that billed for tomorrow, by a quartet of Metropolitan Opera singers. For although the kind of recital usually provided by the managers on Sunday afternoons, given by a brilliant solo performer, is a preeminently satisfying thing, the good old form of opera concert has its pleasures. Who has heard the trio from "Faust" too many times? Or the quartet from "Rigoletto"? There are those who would go a long way and pay a good deal just to hear the piano transcription made by Liszt of the "Rigoletto" quartet, so fond are they of the matchless melody of it. The singers are from the Metropolitan Opera House, and they have lately sung their program with much acclaim in Worcester, Mass., and in Springfield, Mass. They are Miss Mabel Garrison, Miss Sophie Braslau, Giovanni Martinelli and Arthur Middleton. The program is as follows:

"O Rudder Than the Cherry," Handel; Mr. Middleton. "No. 10. No. 11. No. 12. No. 13. No. 14. No. 15. No. 16. No. 17. No. 18. No. 19. No. 20. No. 21. No. 22. No. 23. No. 24. No. 25. No. 26. No. 27. No. 28. No. 29. No. 30. No. 31. No. 32. No. 33. No. 34. No. 35. No. 36. No. 37. No. 38. No. 39. No. 40. No. 41. No. 42. No. 43. No. 44. No. 45. No. 46. No. 47. No. 48. No. 49. No. 50. No. 51. No. 52. No. 53. No. 54. No. 55. No. 56. No. 57. No. 58. No. 59. No. 60. No. 61. No. 62. No. 63. No. 64. No. 65. No. 66. No. 67. No. 68. No. 69. No. 70. No. 71. No. 72. No. 73. No. 74. No. 75. No. 76. No. 77. No. 78. No. 79. No. 80. No. 81. No. 82. No. 83. No. 84. No. 85. No. 86. No. 87. No. 88. No. 89. No. 90. No. 91. No. 92. No. 93. No. 94. No. 95. No. 96. No. 97. No. 98. No. 99. No. 100. No. 101. No. 102. No. 103. No. 104. No. 105. No. 106. No. 107. No. 108. No. 109. No. 110. No. 111. No. 112. No. 113. No. 114. No. 115. No. 116. No. 117. No. 118. No. 119. No. 120. No. 121. No. 122. No. 123. No. 124. No. 125. No. 126. No. 127. No. 128. No. 129. No. 130. No. 131. No. 132. No. 133. No. 134. No. 135. No. 136. No. 137. No. 138. No. 139. No. 140. No. 141. No. 142. No. 143. No. 144. No. 145. No. 146. No. 147. No. 148. No. 149. No. 150. No. 151. No. 152. No. 153. No. 154. No. 155. No. 156. No. 157. No. 158. No. 159. No. 160. No. 161. No. 162. No. 163. No. 164. No. 165. No. 166. No. 167. No. 168. No. 169. No. 170. No. 171. No. 172. No. 173. No. 174. No. 175. No. 176. No. 177. No. 178. No. 179. No. 180. No. 181. No. 182. No. 183. No. 184. No. 185. No. 186. No. 187. No. 188. No. 189. No. 190. No. 191. No. 192. No. 193. No. 194. No. 195. No. 196. No. 197. No. 198. No. 199. No. 200. No. 201. No. 202. No. 203. No. 204. No. 205. No. 206. No. 207. No. 208. No. 209. No. 210. No. 211. No. 212. No. 213. No. 214. No. 215. No. 216. No. 217. No. 218. No. 219. No. 220. No. 221. No. 222. No. 223. No. 224. No. 225. No. 226. No. 227. No. 228. No. 229. No. 230. No. 231. No. 232. No. 233. No. 234. No. 235. No. 236. No. 237. No. 238. No. 239. No. 240. No. 241. No. 242. No. 243. No. 244. No. 245. No. 246. No. 247. No. 248. No. 249. No. 250. No. 251. No. 252. No. 253. No. 254. No. 255. No. 256. No. 257. No. 258. No. 259. No. 260. No. 261. No. 262. No. 263. No. 264. No. 265. No. 266. No. 267. No. 268. No. 269. No. 270. No. 271. No. 272. No. 273. No. 274. No. 275. No. 276. No. 277. No. 278. No. 279. No. 280. No. 281. No. 282. No. 283. No. 284. No. 285. No. 286. No. 287. No. 288. No. 289. No. 290. No. 291. No. 292. No. 293. No. 294. No. 295. No. 296. No. 297. No. 298. No. 299. No. 300. No. 301. No. 302. No. 303. No. 304. No. 305. No. 306. No. 307. No. 308. No. 309. No. 310. No. 311. No. 312. No. 313. No. 314. No. 315. No. 316. No. 317. No. 318. No. 319. No. 320. No. 321. No. 322. No. 323. No. 324. No. 325. No. 326. No. 327. No. 328. No. 329. No. 330. No. 331. No. 332. No. 333. No. 334. No. 335. No. 336. No. 337. No. 338. No. 339. No. 340. No. 341. No. 342. No. 343. No. 344. No. 345. No. 346. No. 347. No. 348. No. 349. No. 350. No. 351. No. 352. No. 353. No. 354. No. 355. No. 356. No. 357. No. 358. No. 359. No. 360. No. 361. No. 362. No. 363. No. 364. No. 365. No. 366. No. 367. No. 368. No. 369. No. 370. No. 371. No. 372. No. 373. No. 374. No. 375. No. 376. No. 377. No. 378. No. 379. No. 380. No. 381. No. 382. No. 383. No. 384. No. 385. No. 386. No. 387. No. 388. No. 389. No. 390. No. 391. No. 392. No. 393. No. 394. No. 395. No. 396. No. 397. No. 398. No. 399. No. 400. No. 401. No. 402. No. 403. No. 404. No. 405. No. 406. No. 407. No. 408. No. 409. No. 410. No. 411. No. 412. No. 413. No. 414. No. 415. No. 416. No. 417. No. 418. No. 419. No. 420. No. 421. No. 422. No. 423. No. 424. No. 425. No. 426. No. 427. No. 428. No. 429. No. 430. No. 431. No. 432. No. 433. No. 434. No. 435. No. 436. No. 437. No. 438. No. 439. No. 440. No. 441. No. 442. No. 443. No. 444. No. 445. No. 446. No. 447. No. 448. No. 449. No. 450. No. 451. No. 452. No. 453. No. 454. No. 455. No. 456. No. 457. No. 458. No. 459. No. 460. No. 461. No. 462. No. 463. No. 464. No. 465. No. 466. No. 467. No. 468. No. 469. No. 470. No. 471. No. 472. No. 473. No. 474. No. 475. No. 476. No. 477. No. 478. No. 479. No. 480. No. 481. No. 482. No. 483. No. 484. No. 485. No. 486. No. 487. No. 488. No. 489. No. 490. No. 491. No. 492. No. 493. No. 494. No. 495. No. 496. No. 497. No. 498. No. 499. No. 500. No. 501. No. 502. No. 503. No. 504. No. 505. No. 506. No. 507. No. 508. No. 509. No. 510. No. 511. No. 512. No. 513. No. 514. No. 515. No. 516. No. 517. No. 518. No. 519. No. 520. No. 521. No. 522. No. 523. No. 524. No. 525. No. 526. No. 527. No. 528. No. 529. No. 530. No. 531. No. 532. No. 533. No. 534. No. 535. No. 536. No. 537. No. 538. No. 539. No. 540. No. 541. No. 542. No. 543. No. 544. No. 545. No. 546. No. 547. No. 548. No. 549. No. 550. No. 551. No. 552. No. 553. No. 554. No. 555. No. 556. No. 557. No. 558. No. 559. No. 560. No. 561. No. 562. No. 563. No. 564. No. 565. No. 566. No. 567. No. 568. No. 569. No. 570. No. 571. No. 572. No. 573. No. 574. No. 575. No. 576. No. 577. No. 578. No. 579. No. 580. No. 581. No. 582. No. 583. No. 584. No. 585. No. 586. No. 587. No. 588. No. 589. No. 590. No. 591. No. 592. No. 593. No. 594. No. 595. No. 596. No. 597. No. 598. No. 599. No. 600. No. 601. No. 602. No. 603. No. 604. No. 605. No. 606. No. 607. No. 608. No. 609. No. 610. No. 611. No. 612. No. 613. No. 614. No. 615. No. 616. No. 617. No. 618. No. 619. No. 620. No. 621. No. 622. No. 623. No. 624. No. 625. No. 626. No. 627. No. 628. No. 629. No. 630. No. 631. No. 632. No. 633. No. 634. No. 635. No. 636. No. 637. No. 638. No. 639. No. 640. No. 641. No. 642. No. 643. No. 644. No. 645. No. 646. No. 647. No. 648. No. 649. No. 650. No. 651. No. 652. No. 653. No. 654. No. 655. No. 656. No. 657. No. 658. No. 659. No. 660. No. 661. No. 662. No. 663. No. 664. No. 665. No. 666. No. 667. No. 668. No. 669. No. 670. No. 671. No. 672. No. 673. No. 674. No. 675. No. 676. No. 677. No. 678. No. 679. No. 680. No. 681. No. 682. No. 683. No. 684. No. 685. No. 686. No. 687. No. 688. No. 689. No. 690. No. 691. No. 692. No. 693. No. 694. No. 695. No. 696. No. 697. No. 698. No. 699. No. 700. No. 701. No. 702. No. 703. No. 704. No. 705. No. 706. No. 707. No. 708. No. 709. No. 710. No. 711. No. 712. No. 713. No. 714. No. 715. No. 716. No. 717. No. 718. No. 719. No. 720. No. 721. No. 722. No. 723. No. 724. No. 725. No. 726. No. 727. No. 728. No. 729. No. 730. No. 731. No. 732. No. 733. No. 734. No. 735. No. 736. No. 737. No. 738. No. 739. No. 740. No. 741. No. 742. No. 743. No. 744. No. 745. No. 746. No. 747. No. 748. No. 749. No. 750. No. 751. No. 752. No. 753. No. 754. No. 755. No. 756. No. 757. No. 758. No. 759. No. 760. No. 761. No. 762. No. 763. No. 764. No. 765. No. 766. No. 767. No. 768. No. 769. No. 770. No. 771. No. 772. No. 773. No. 774. No. 775. No. 776. No. 777. No. 778. No. 779. No. 780. No. 781. No. 782. No. 783. No. 784. No. 785. No. 786. No. 787. No. 788. No. 789. No. 790. No. 791. No. 792. No. 793. No. 794. No. 795. No. 796. No. 797. No. 798. No. 799. No. 800. No. 801. No. 802. No. 803. No. 804. No. 805. No. 806. No. 807. No. 808. No. 809. No. 810. No. 811. No. 812. No. 813. No. 814. No. 815. No. 816. No. 817. No. 818. No. 819. No. 820. No. 821. No. 822. No. 823. No. 824. No. 825. No. 826. No. 827. No. 828. No. 829. No. 830. No. 831. No. 832. No. 833. No. 834. No. 835. No. 836. No. 837. No. 838. No. 839. No. 840. No. 841. No. 842. No. 843. No. 844. No. 845. No. 846. No. 847. No. 848. No. 849. No. 850. No. 851. No. 852. No. 853. No. 854. No. 855. No. 856. No. 857. No. 858. No. 859. No. 860. No. 861. No. 862. No. 863. No. 864. No. 865. No. 866. No. 867. No. 868. No. 869. No. 870. No. 871. No. 872. No. 873. No. 874. No. 875. No. 876. No. 877. No. 878. No. 879. No. 880. No. 881. No. 882. No. 883. No. 884. No. 885. No. 886. No. 887. No. 888. No. 889. No. 890. No. 891. No. 892. No. 893. No. 894. No. 895. No. 896. No. 897. No. 898. No. 899. No. 900. No. 901. No. 902. No. 903. No. 904. No. 905. No. 906. No. 907. No. 908. No. 909. No. 910. No. 911. No. 912. No. 913. No. 914. No. 915. No. 916. No. 917. No. 918. No. 919. No. 920. No. 921. No. 922. No. 923. No. 924. No. 925. No. 926. No. 927. No. 928. No. 929. No. 930. No. 931. No. 932. No. 933. No. 934. No. 935. No. 936. No. 937. No. 938. No. 939. No. 940. No. 941. No. 942. No. 943. No. 944. No. 945. No. 946. No. 947. No. 948. No. 949. No. 950. No. 951. No. 952. No. 953. No. 954. No. 955. No. 956. No. 957. No. 958. No. 959. No. 960. No. 961. No. 962. No. 963. No. 964. No. 965. No. 966. No. 967. No. 968. No. 969. No. 970. No. 971. No. 972. No. 973. No. 974. No. 975. No. 976. No. 977. No. 978. No. 979. No. 980. No. 981. No. 982. No. 983. No. 984. No. 985. No. 986. No. 987. No. 988. No. 989. No. 990. No. 991. No. 992. No. 993. No. 994. No. 995. No. 996. No. 997. No. 998. No. 999. No. 1000. No. 1001. No. 1002. No. 1003. No. 1004. No. 1005. No. 1006. No. 1007. No. 1008. No. 1009. No. 1010. 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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

ENGLISH SAID TO
BE SENTIMENTALSir Thomas Beecham Defends
Project for Manchester Opera
House — Objectors HeardBy The Christian Science Monitor special
music correspondent

MANCHESTER, England — There has been an instructive and lively correspondence in the columns of the Manchester Guardian on the subject of Sir Thomas Beecham's recent offer to the Manchester City Council, and one writer, at least, seems convinced that it is true wisdom carefully to look a gift horse in the mouth. Sir Thomas Beecham's willingness to build an opera house, on the condition that the city will, for its part, provide a suitable site, would appear to most people, perhaps, as a singularly good opportunity for optimism, but the voice of the pessimist has quickly made itself heard with all sorts of dreadful misgivings. The direction of these doubts can be surmised from the very vigorous reply with which Sir Thomas promptly carried the war into the opposite camp. The Manchester Guardian, it may be remarked in passing, sets an excellent example to the English press in encouraging music, and gave Sir Thomas a whole column of its editorial page. One correspondent asserted that "the average Englishman is not sufficiently emotional for opera." Sir Thomas' answer to this objection must have caused consternation at many Manchester breakfast tables. "The truth is," he wrote, "the Englishman is used to mainly of sentiment and emotion, and in most matters precious little else. As any man who has had the least to do with public life knows, while you can rarely appeal to the reason of an Anglo-Saxon, you can generally touch him on his sentimental and romantic side." As Sir Thomas runs an opera house, his opinion cannot be dismissed as that of a "dreamy idealist." The Anglo-Saxon citizen can comfort himself, however, with the reflection that there are no geographical boundaries to emotionalism and sentimentality.

Sir Thomas pointed out that until 1914 the Coford Garden Opera paid to its shareholders an annual dividend of never less than 10 per cent on their capital. "Indeed it has been the only operative institution in the world to pay its way consistently and make a profit, and this, too, in a country which according to Mr. — has no use for opera." Sir Thomas went on to say: "It may interest your readers to know that for every one person who visited the Manchester Art Gallery during the past year, four went to the opera; and that each fresh season the numbers increase. It may be pointed out that while my seasons during the past year have occupied a period of only 11 weeks, the art gallery is open the whole year round; but this is an argument that heads both ways, for I am quite prepared to claim that with the extension of future seasons the attendance at the theatre will also increase. But more than anything else, what strikes me as extraordinary in the attitude of non-musical people toward music is that, while they are always prepared to insist that literature, painting, sculpture, and every other form of art should be supported at the public expense (for all our galleries and museums are maintained out of the public rates), there is a perfect outcry of wrath and abuse when there is the smallest proposal of music being assisted in the same way. And yet today it can be proved that music is essentially the democratic art of the world, and makes to the ordinary man in the street an appeal of which all the other arts combined are incapable.

"When one thinks of the really great part music plays in the life of this great nation, of the numberless choral societies, orchestral societies, and other amateur bodies to be found in every town and village in the United Kingdom, one begins to wonder whether those who waste their time in writing on the subject have ever thought about it seriously for five minutes. But, as far as my offer for the town is concerned, I am not asking assistance from the public, and the institution that I expect to found here will be established so that not one penny of public money will ever be wanted for its maintenance. Moreover, I will go further in saying that not only will it become the great social meeting place of the town, but it will also become the great popular center, where people of all classes will meet on a common ground—the cultivation of an art that is rapidly becoming the art of the country, and which, as I have said before, will in 10 years' time be recognized as the most humanizing influence in the democratic life of this country."

The principal feature of the concluding promenade concert was to have been a performance of "Cavalleria Rusticana," but owing to a misadventure the parts did not arrive in time. Extra orchestral pieces were added, and Sir Thomas Beecham himself accompanied the main solo work of the opera on the piano. A new soprano, Miss Helen Barrigar, sang Santuzza and Mr. Maurice O'Leary and Mr. Kingsley Lark were the other soloists. The conductors during the final week were Mr. Eugene Goossens, Jr., Mr. Landon Ronald, and Mr. Percy Pitt.

ENGLISH NOTES

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The Sunday concert season is now in full swing again. Sir Henry Wood opened at the Queen's Hall with a program that included two pieces for orchestra, conducted by the composer, Mr. Joseph Spengler, and the five Spanish dances of Granados. Mr. Molschewitz played the "Emperor" concerto of Beethoven. At the Royal Albert Hall Mr. Landon Ronald conducted a familiar program

played by an orchestra led by Mr. John Saunders, and Mr. Julian Clifford conducted the London Symphony Orchestra at the Palladium. The National Sunday League, which provides programs of a frankly popular character, has also resumed its multifarious activities.

At the Queen's Hall promenade concerts have been heard a new suite for orchestra, "The Jolly Roger," by Mr. Howard Carr; Ravel's "Valses nobles et sentimentales"; "En Saga," tone poem by Sibelius; Stravinsky's fantasia, "Fireworks"; and a Finnish lullaby for stringed orchestra by Selim Palmgren.

At the Drury Lane Opera, Mousorgsky's "Khovanshchina" is being actively rehearsed, and will be produced at an early date. The repertory for the present includes "Trovatore," "Frigaro," "Boris Godounoff," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Pagliacci," "Tristan," "Faust," and "Ivan the Terrible."

BIRMINGHAM, England—The first complete performance in England of Elgar's "The Spirit of England" (words by Laurence Binyon) was given under the direction of Mr. Applin Matthews. Miss Rosina Buckman was the soloist. Elgar's "Carillon" was also given and M. Cammaerts recited his own poem. The program included Balfour Gardiner's "Shepherd Penel's Dance" and Dr. Walford Davies' "Solemn Melody" for strings and organ, with Mr. Perkins as organist and Mr. Hock as cellist.

The first symphony concert given by the New Birmingham Orchestra at the town hall was conducted by the founder, Sir Thomas Beecham. Miss Edna Thornton was the vocalist. The first Sunday orchestral concert was directed by Sir Frederic Cowen, with Mr. Robert Radford as vocalist.

The Chamber Concerts, Society gives concerts by the Catterall Quartet at the Society of Artists Gallery on Tuesdays, Nov. 13, Jan. 15, Feb. 26 and March 26.

CHICAGO NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The activity of the musical season here already has become intense. A year or two ago it was believed, when there were three concerts on a Sunday afternoon, that the business of giving recitals was being ridiculously overdone. Last Sunday afternoon there were nine concerts.

Of these entertainments the most important were John McCormack's recital in the Auditorium, a concert given by Mme. Alda, one by Miss Jenny Dufau and the first performance this season by the American Symphony Orchestra. So extensive is Mr. McCormack's popularity that the vast spaces of the Auditorium were insufficiently vast to accommodate all the people who yearned to hear him. Year by year the tenor from Athlone is raising the standards of his programs, and raising, equally, the taste of the audiences who, having come at first to hear him warble the ditties about Hibernia, have remained to take pleasure in Handel and Johannes Brahms. If for no other reason than that he is educating the people, Mr. McCormack deserves the fortune and the fame that have come to him.

Mme. Alda has disclosed considerable advancement in the difficult art of singing songs since first she sang them in Chicago. Now a vocal composition means more to her than the mere notes which comprise it and occasionally she contrives to get at the essence of its poetical intent. She presented a varied assortment of lyrics at her recital here. Greatly daring, she began her program with an aria from Handel's "Judas Macabaeus," following that excerpt with some songs by Merikanto, a Finn, and some Russian compositions by Rubinstein and Rachmaninoff. The latter she offered in the language in which they were composed, but it is difficult to comprehend why an audience of Americans should feel happy when Mme. Alda sings with great fervor a creation by Rachmaninoff and gives as the only clue to its significance this explanation: "We vier mnis drug." We might the vocalist sing as an encore, "I Heard a Cry in the Dark."

Miss Dufau, whose concert was presented in Orchestra Hall, was not a stranger to this community. She was one of the original members of the Chicago Opera Company, having sung the leggiere parts of various operas in the first two seasons. Later she went into vaudeville, thereby destroying her chances of appealing again to a public that takes its pleasures at the rate of \$5 a seat on the main floor of an opera house. Possessed of a thin but highly flexible organ, Miss Dufau would have done well to offer her exercises in French and in English, the latter even including a composition of her own entitled "A Soldier I Shall Be." The outcome of that effort made it appear that while Miss Dufau might indeed become a soldier, there is but little likelihood that she will become a composer.

The American Symphony Orchestra, which is conducted by Glenn Dillard Gunn, enlisted the assistance of a choral society connected with Marshall Field's store, and of two soloists—Miss Edna Gunnar Peterson, pianist, and Miss Hall, a soprano. The most notable feature of the artistic scheme which it submitted was Percy Grainger's "Colonial Song," which was performed for the first time, at least in its orchestral version. The work had been offered as a piano piece by the composer a season or two ago at a recital which he gave here. Miss Peterson, a gifted pianist, interpreted Liszt's Hungarian fantasia, an interpretation that would have been more effective than it was if the orchestra had been more efficient than it was.

The concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra (Oct. 26-27) brought

before the public for the first time the symphonic poem, "The Eve of St. Agnes," by Edward Ballantine, a work which had been given its premiere by the Boston Symphony Orchestra last year. The inclusion of this composition was due to the determination of Frederick Stock, conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, to present an American composition on every program. It cannot be said, however, much one would like to find words of praise for native music, that "The Eve of St. Agnes" is a success. Mr. Ballantine clearly is a skillful musician; he understands his orchestra; understands, equally, the secret of color and effect, but he has not learned, evidently, that there are other things that must go to make a triumph. One of them is inspiration, and inspiration is sadly lacking in his symphonic poem, which unreels page after page with nothing on it but mere notes.

The remainder of the program was concerned with Alfvén's fine symphony in E, Glière's picturesque symphonic poem, "The Sirens," Massenet's overture, "Phèdre," and the G minor concerto for piano by Saint-Saëns, the solo part of which was played by Mischa Levitzki, a youthful performer who had given a recital in Chicago last season and who had attracted the attention of connoisseurs by his gifts. The performance of the concerto made it clear that the young man is no ordinary virtuoso. His is a fluent talent, distinguished for many engaging touches of art. It is true that his emotions are not deep, but whose emotions are deep at 20?

On Wednesday, Oct. 24, Charles Wakefield Cadman and the Princess Tsianina, an American Indian mezzo-soprano, delivered themselves of a lecture recital in which the music of the American Indian was the principal topic of interest. Mr. Cadman, an enthusiastic pursuer of aboriginal music, also offered his trio for piano, violin and violoncello. That composition disclosed the penchant for melody that has made so many of Mr. Cadman's songs acceptable to the public ear, but as a whole the trio lacked the feeling of earnestness and dignity that the best chamber music should have. The songs, prettily sung by the Princess, were greatly to be enjoyed, for although Tsianina has much to learn about the art of singing, she knows how to make the most of a voice that practically is uncultivated and of an individuality that is full of charm.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Why "first time at these concerts" should have been necessary in regard to Mozart's D major symphony was not apparent, when the New York Symphony Society had played it of Sunday afternoon. Of Mozart's later period, just previous to the E flat major, the G minor and the "Jupiter," it contains the delicate Mozartian tracery and graceful melodies, together with the exceptional clearness, and the hint of boldness even, which characterized the Mozart of this time. There are graceful melodies in the slow movement, but Mozart's andantes were ever allegros minus their sparkle, and this was no exception. The final movement, presto (there is no minuet), contains just a few of those chords which sounded strange at that time, and do now, in a Mozart symphony. It will be heard again here, shortly, without doubt.

Handel's concerto in F major for strings and two wind choirs, preceded the symphony. This is lovely music of design, in which Handel groups his orchestra into voices whose balance and interplay serve effect. Bantock's "Pierrot of the Minute," which followed, is a little narrative picture which stays always well within the frame, is arresting, and short, which is not the least of its virtues. For the last number Mr. Grainger stepped forth in khaki and played Rubinstein's D minor concerto, which never sounded so just and sufficient before. If there were chords which were nothing but chords, if there was bravura out of relation to anything, all well and good; the pianist cared not to disguise these facts, but to revel in the mere doing; and when it came to those rare musical moments Rubinstein had, there was Grainger the musician to match him.

While Mr. Kreisler was, as of old, filling Carnegie Hall, and Mr. Grainger was playing Rubinstein's concerto with the New York Symphony, Arthur Friedman, at the Princess Theater, was trying to prove, by playing the lesser Liszt, that that composer was of the great elect. With the music in hand, and notwithstanding his skill, the best Mr. Friedman could do was to prove that Liszt was indefatigable in paraphrasing every opera, national hymn, and celebrated song then extant. Liszt under the Italian influence was a dull person, which fact Mr. Friedman helped to prove, and he seemed not a little amused at the applause which followed the playing of a "Liebestraum." Mr. Friedman is not helping to settle the controversy, left over from the last century, as to whether Liszt was hypocrite or mystic. His friends, surely, would wish some of the musical evidence suppressed. Mr. Friedman played well the sonata in one movement, and the "Don Giovanni" fantasy.

The first of Joseph Bonnet's historical series of five organ recitals will be given in the Hotel Astor ballroom on Monday afternoon, Nov. 12. The program will be devoted to forerunners of Bach, the composers being Gabrieli, de Cabezón, Palestrina, Sweelinck, Titelouze, Scheldt, Frescobaldi, Couperin, Le Bègue, Buxtehude, Purcell, Pachelbel, de Grigny and Clerambault.

The National Art Club prize of \$500 for the best musical setting for Daniel M. Henderson's poem, "The Road to France," has been awarded to Mme. Signe Lund.

CONCERT PUBLIC
ASSERTS ITSELFPlaying of National Air by Boston
Orchestra Studied in Light
of Providence, R. I., Incident

Boston Symphony Orchestra, Karl Muck, Conductor; Miss Frances Nash, Soloist—Fourth program, presented in Symphony Hall, Boston, Mass., afternoon of Nov. 2, 1917: Sibelius, fourth symphony in A minor, op. 63; Saint-Saëns, piano concerto in G minor, op. 22; Beethoven, overture to "Leonore," No. 3, op. 72; "The Star Spangled Banner."

The playing of the national anthem of the United States at the close of the concert on Friday afternoon is to be taken, in part, as an acknowledgment by the Boston public of a rebuke administered to it by the public of Providence, R. I. The performance of "The Star Spangled Banner" tune on this occasion must be regarded as an expression of regret that the Boston Symphony Orchestra, acting in obedience to a decision of the business management, did not present the piece, when requested to do so, at its appearance in Infantry Hall, Providence, on the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 30. Whether the Boston public will go so far as to demand that the resignation of the Symphony Orchestra conductor, now in the hands of the founder and sustainer of the organization, Maj. Henry L. Higginson, be accepted, remains to be seen. But enough surely has been done so that the amenities which have always subsisted between the larger and the smaller of the two New England communities are restored.

Apology has been made, and it will not have to be made to the citizens of any town where the orchestra appears hereafter, since the anthem is to be on every program presented the rest of the season. But while satisfaction may have been given, the origin of the strained situation of the past few days is worth a word. The refusal of the Symphony Orchestra management to have the national air performed, even though the people who made the request were not patrons of the Providence concerts, can hardly be called anything but an inexcusable affront. For the women who were the chief signers to the telegram sent to C. A. Ellis, asking that "The Star Spangled Banner" be played in Infantry Hall, stood in a comprehensive way for the city of Providence and for the State of Rhode Island, being officers of social and educational clubs and federations. Their interest in a nationally renowned organization like the Boston Symphony Orchestra was not to be ignored simply on the ground that they did not directly represent the concert subscribers. The people as a whole assuredly have a certain right of access to the great educational institutions of the land, even to institutions which a comparatively small part of the population supports. The moment they do not have this right, the institutions become exclusive. And exclusive is precisely what the Boston Symphony Orchestra showed itself in Providence.

Now who wants any high and mighty nonsense about music? Or about art of any kind? Business managers may want it, but certainly those who attend concerts do not, though they may pay \$50, more or less, for their season tickets. No, indeed; music does not thrive on exclusiveness. The Boston musical public, its sentiments voiced in the brief address of Major Higginson at the opening of the Friday concert, has hastened to register itself as opposed to the idea that it wishes to detach itself from the rest of the community in the cultivation of art. It has hastened, furthermore, to record itself as frowning upon action, like that of the Symphony Orchestra business management in Providence, which violates the laws of the fundamental fine art, the art of good manners. But perhaps it has carried its chastening far enough. And inasmuch as the national air has become an official number on all programs of the orchestra, let those who have been crying out against what occurred at Providence recognize, in turn, their obligations. Let none of them behave like tax dodgers and leave the hall before "The Star Spangled Banner" is played.

The closing number of the fourth program may be said to be entitled to the bulk of discussion because it was a novelty. Mention, however, should be made of the soloist, Miss Nash, whose work in the Saint-Saëns G minor piano concerto was brilliant in technique and charming in interpretation and was well received. Her appearance was a delight to the eye.

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SOLICITEDLOCAN SQ. BRANCH:
3137 Logan Blvd.
Phone:
Belmont 7296Her performance was a sparkling
wayside fountain in the midst of a
hard stage of musical travel.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—At the musical festival to commemorate the Protestant Reformation, a large and deeply reverent audience heard a cantata, written by H. Alexander Matthews expressly for the festival. The text was prepared from the Scriptures by Prof. Luther Reed of the Lutheran Theological Seminary. The singing of the cantata by a selected chorus of 400 voices was prefaced by the performance of Mendelssohn's "Reformation Symphony" and Bach's second (B minor) suite, by the Philadelphia Orchestra under Leopold Stokowski. Mr. Matthews conducted in his own work.

Mr. Matthews disclosed especial felicity in orchestration and vigor of utterance in the choruses, which were solidly grounded upon the best traditions of English church music. The modulations and progressions never went out of bounds into the sphere of strident, acrid dissonances, and they were always such as the voices could accomplish without agonizing. It was evident that with the singers their labor was one of love, and for the audience it was an evening of enjoyment unalloyed. Mildred Faas, Nicholas Douty and Horatio Connell were the accomplished soloists; and they thought the words while they sang the music, abstaining from the personal exploitation that would have been particularly distasteful on this solemn occasion.

The Philadelphia Orchestra program of the week was given over to the Russians—Kallinkoff, Borodin, Scriabin and Tschalkowsky. The first symphony, in B minor, by Kallinkoff, is one of the most delightful and best-liked works in the repertory of the orchestra. Its vivacious scherzo goes to show that Russia and tenebrous gloom are not synonyms. The excerpts from Borodin's "Prince Igor" brought alive the wild and whirling maneuvers of the Cossack ballet with startling realism. Scriabin's "Poème de l'Extase," new to these concerts, offered tone-color combinations of arresting boldness, but the audience once enjoyed the work, and applauded it till the players rose in their places. The use of the muted brasses, the resolute defiance of the trumpets and striking features in the scoring. The final word was said by the resounding "Marche Slave" of Tschalkowsky, in which the battery excelled.

A remarkable concert was given by artists resident in and near Merion. The culmination was the final number, in which Mme. Olga Samoyloff and Ossip Gabrilowitch played on two pianos a romance and waltz of Arensky, and a scherzo by Saint-Saëns. The fusion of tone and of temperament seemed to transcend praise.

Efrem Zimbalist was heard in a violin recital. The day was such that he was compelled to give battle to recalcitrant strings, which especially teased him while he was playing the great Bach chaconne. He is a performer equipped cap-a-pie with the technical resources; and his fluency of tone, his flexuous grace and rhythmic symmetry, as of the poetry of motion, evoked an admiration qualified by the feeling that one could well spare a little of the consummate

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art for more of the heart-constraining passion. Particularly well received were four of the compositions of the Scandinavian master of the violin, Tor Aulin. The César Franck violin sonata opened the program, and was read with sincerity and with plenitude of tone.

SWISS NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

ZÜRICH, Switzerland—"Symphonie Fantastique," by Victor Berlioz, and Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, were the pieces played by the orchestra of the Vienna Court Opera on a recent visit to Zürich. Felix von Weingartner conducted. The music lovers of Zürich have every reason to be satisfied, for within a comparatively short time they have had the visits of three of the most prominent orchestras of the world, first the orchestra of the Conservatory of Music of Paris, France, then the "Gewandhausorchester" of Leipzig, under the conductorship of Arthur Nikisch, and now the Court Opera Orchestra from Vienna.

The well-known Tonhalle Orchestra of Zürich, recently arranged, with the assistance of leading artists from the opera, a Richard Wagner evening, the program in part being the love song and duo from the first act of "Die Walküre," the "Liebestod" of Isolde, from "Tristan und Isolde," and the "Prelude," from "Die Meistersinger."

The leading vocal artists were Frau Hanna Litsken-Wegener and Leonor Engelhardt, from the Court Theater at Dessau.

The vocal artist at a recent organ recital at the Grossmünster at Zürich, was Magda Steuri, soprano, from Winterthur, Switzerland, a graduate of the Zürich Conservatory of Music. An aria from Bach's "Ein Feste Burg," lieder by Hugo Wolf ("Gebet," and "Denk es, o Seele") and Robert Kahn's "Präludium" were the principal items on her program, while the program for the organ included Bach's "Dorische Toccata," the "Ave Maria," by Arcadelt, arranged by Liszt, and Max Reger's "Gloria in Excelsis."

TICKET TAX DECISION GIVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Concert tickets bought and paid for before Nov. 1, are not taxable, according to a decision which the United States Internal Revenue Commissioner has sent to Pittsburgh, Pa., in answer to an inquiry made by revenue officials there.

MME. ALMA GLUCK HEARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SPOKANE, Wash.—The music season was opened in Spokane at the Auditorium Theater on Oct. 27 by Mme. Alma Gluck, who came under the auspices of the Spokane Symphony Orchestra. Mme. Gluck was assisted by Salvatore de Stefano, harpist.

MME. GAUTHIER SINGS
MODERN SELECTIONSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mme. Eva Gauthier, soprano, appeared in Aeolian Hall on the evening of Nov. 1, performing music by Ravel, Stravinsky and other modern composers. Among other things she presented three pieces by Stravinsky which call for two flutes, two clarinets, two violins, one alto and violoncello, besides piano and voice. The pieces are landscapes: a little cycle in which spring is ushered in: there is white snow, there are foaming rivulets, then the white clouds and the full blown cherry tree. There is nothing but nature in the picture, and the composer, using the same idiom, apparently, as in his three pieces for string quartet, has achieved an effect of the same intensity. His music is as ineffable as is the lyric on which it is built, as powerful as the effect of those rare poems uncluttered by rhyme and obtrusive meter that are so baffling to the analyzer. Whatever the music is, it is not the so-called twilight impressionism. There are no heavy color mixtures; there are strange ones, and to many it is the strangeness of beauty.

Clarity along with some harmonic strangeness also was an attribute of the Ravel songs. They seemed somehow allied with a group of folk-song arrangements sung just before them. It was perhaps a spontaneity and a sincerity that characterized both. What Ravel has cast off musically commends him equally with what he has taken on. "Trois beaux oiseaux du Paradis" is indebted to the war for its existence, probably. The note is sad.

The selections included five poems from ancient China and Japan, written on the five-tone and the six-tone scales, by Charles T. Griffes. These works, which indicate that the composer has studied Chinese melody deeply, are pleasant to hear and interesting; yet there is little of value, it may be surmised, in working in the restricted forms of the Chinese. Nor does their music, moreover, fit their poetry. The exquisite poetry being collected from the old China, and even being written by Chinese poets today, is flowing, lyric in quality. It has nothing in common with the angularity and monotony of the music.

As if Mme. Gauthier had not already produced enough of novel and important music to put New York in her debt, songs by Debussy and lesser luminaries, Ravaud, Moret, Moreau and Laparra, were grouped at the end. These songs are a prize for the platform artist and a reward for an audience. The interpretations were carried off with authority, sincerity, and vocal resourcefulness.

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Age

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE mistakes of the human race originate, quite commonly, in ignorance of Principle. Mrs. Eddy puts this altogether admirably in a well-known passage, on page 397 of Science and Health, when she writes, "By not perceiving vital metaphysical points, not seeing how mortal mind affects the body,—acting beneficially or injuriously on the health, as well as on the morals and the happiness of mortals,—we are misled in our conclusions and methods. We throw the mental influence on the wrong side, thereby actually injuring those whom we mean to bless." Now it is the very simplicity of a discovery that often indicates its greatness. A falling apple, in his garden at Woolsthorpe, gave the secret of gravity to Sir Isaac Newton. A kettle steaming on a fire supplied Watt with the idea of the steam engine. Whilst the reading of a verse in the Bible revealed to Mrs. Eddy the grandest scientific fact in the world, and enabled her to rediscover the secret of Christian healing.

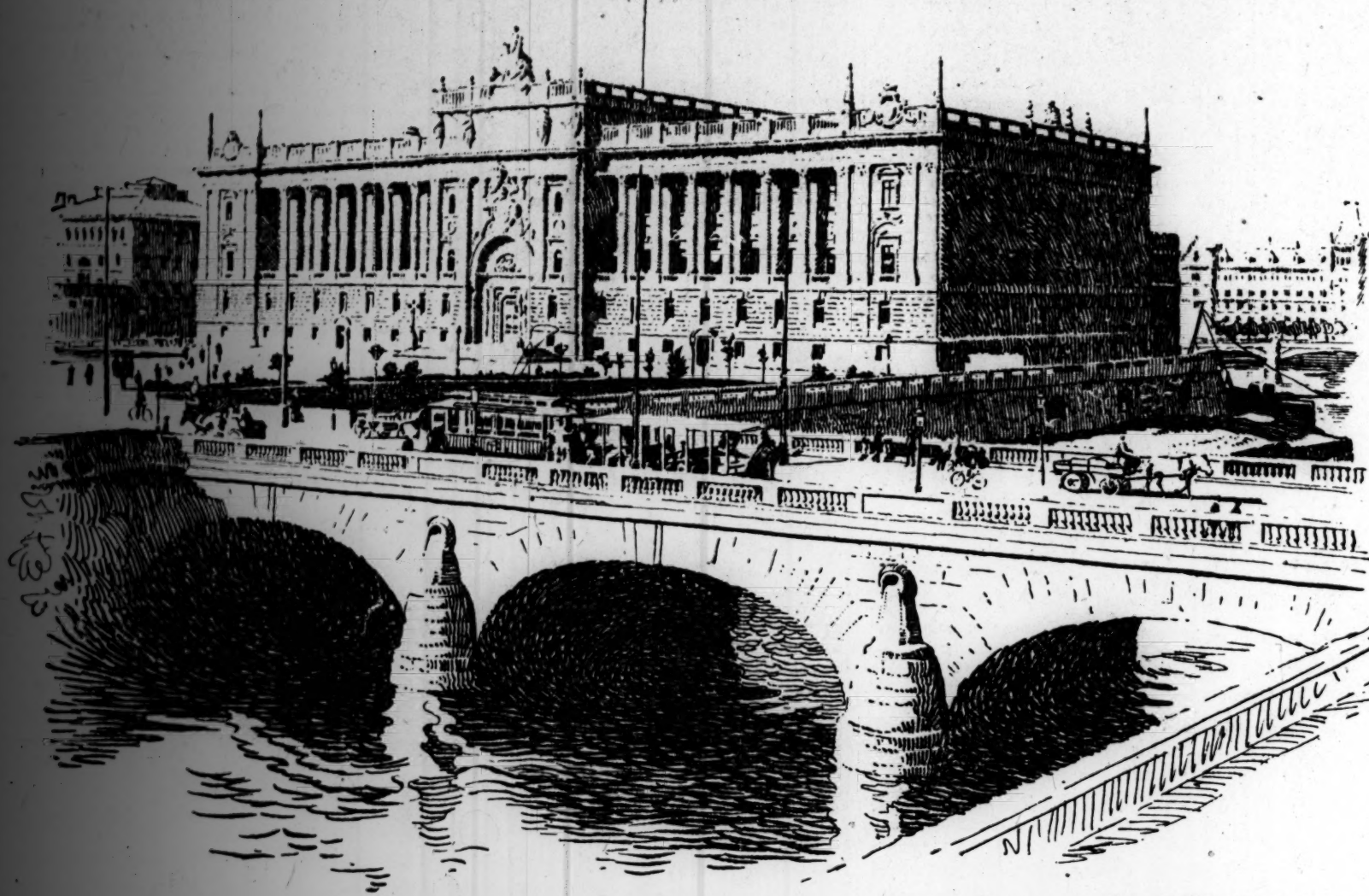
Out of this first discovery of Mrs. Eddy's came many others all of them equally simple, equally practical, and equally scientific. And not the least simple, and yet profound, is that given on page 246 of Science and Health: "Never record ages. Chronological data are no part of the vast forever. Time-tables of birth and death are so many conspiracies against manhood and womanhood." So simple and so obviously scientific a piece of advice would, it might have been imagined, have been acted upon by every one who read it. But the name of the human mind is Naaman. It is ever ready to do some startling or dramatic thing in the name of Truth, but it draws the line at the simple or commonplace. "But Naaman was wroth, and went away, and said, Behold, I thought, He will surely come out to me, and stand, and call on the name of the Lord his God, and strike his hand over the place, and recover the leper." There you have the Naaman instinct in the human mind, which expects truth to be proclaimed through a megaphone, and cannot hear the still small voice. To it, "Are not Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel?" And so it will dip itself in the Abana of the philosophy of the unreality of matter, and the Pharpar of the omnipotence of divine Mind, whilst it ignores contemptuously the Jordan of an omitted birthday celebration.

Now it is an axiom of Christian Science that all causation is mental, and that matter is simply a state of the human mind. Sickness then is a result of sickly-mindedness, just as health is of healthy-mindedness, at all events on a specific point. If, then, thinking perpetually of sickness, and making mental pictures of sickness, produces a sick body, and it usually does, is it not obvious that watching the passage of years and counting birthdays must produce the impressions of old age? The man who steadily adds year to year is just as steadily insisting on the reality of matter as the man who adds field to field. No man can say, I am twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, without becoming so, and these statements limit, of very necessity, his belief in eternal life in the exact ratio of his belief in them. This is the immediate and inevitable effect of the keeping of birthdays, and it explains, in one way, those words of Mrs. Eddy's, on page 247 of Science and Health, "The acute belief of physical life comes on at a remote period, and is not so disastrous as the chronic belief." It is not the sudden or acute temptation to believe a lie that produces the bad result, it is the chronic sapping of a man's belief in good, the chronic strengthening of his belief in the power of evil and the reality of matter that weakens his power of resistance until the collapse comes. Therefore, undoubtedly, was it that the Apostle James wrote, "Resist the devil, and he will flee from you. Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to you. Cleanse your hands, ye sinners; and purify your hearts, ye double minded."

In precisely the same way the man who wishes to overcome the paralyzing belief of age is not likely to do so in a moment. It has been hammered into him, year after year, by his parents, by his associates, and by the state, until the whole method has become one perpetual, though unconscious, conspiracy against his life from the effects of which he can only escape by drawing nigh to God, to good. His parents begin it, out of the love of their hearts, with birthday cakes, and birthday presents, and birthday parties; so long as they live, indeed, they never leave off reminding him annually that he is getting older. Custom, especially custom in the guise of good, is a terrible conspirator. How to break this custom, how to put an end to the loving but hideously mistaken efforts of relations is a problem in itself. But it is a problem which has to be solved, unless parents wish to injure, possibly irreparably, those whom most they love. If they fail to solve the problem, and the fall-

ure comes largely because they will not subject themselves to the unpleasantness of making the stand, because they will not face the criticism of grandparents and aunts, to say nothing of the small sorrows of the children themselves, then, as Mrs. Eddy writes, in the passage already quoted, they "throw the mental influence on the wrong side, thereby actually injuring those whom they mean to bless." There is not the very least doubt that the longer a habit endures the harder it seems to overcome. To tell a man of eighty that he is not eighty is absolute nonsense to him, unless you can show him what life really is. As likely as not, he will tell you that the Bible says, that "the days of our years are threescore years and ten." At the same time the Psalmist was speaking of his own days, and not of the days of Jared and Methuselah, so that the days of the Davidic, or any other era, are not to be regarded as the standard of human length of days, and never would have been had not Christendom mesmerized itself for years with the fetish of verbal inspiration. But the truth is that the business of Christendom is not to compete with Methuselah, but to walk in the footsteps of the Christ. The years of Enoch's father were "nine hundred sixty and two," those of his son "nine hundred sixty and nine." But Enoch's own years were only "three hundred sixty and five," and Enoch overcame death. Centuries later Christ Jesus, when the years of men had been reduced to threescore and ten, overcame death in thirty-three years which is practically the same proportion as the years of Enoch to those of Jared and Methuselah.

The object of human life then, so far as it can be said to have an object, is neither length of days nor fewness of days, it is to learn more of the Christ, in other words, as Paul wrote to the church at Colosse, to put off the old man with his deeds, and to put on the new man, which is the Christ. Now this it is certain can never be done by dwelling on birthdays which are milestones on the road from the cradle to the grave. The keeping of birthdays, in fact, impresses the materiality of life upon a man, in one of the most insidious of ways. A man has to forget birthdays in remembering Principle to which time is unknown. The exact number of years which a man scientifically requires, is the number it takes him scientifically to demonstrate the unreality of matter and the ailment of Principle, by walking in the footsteps of the Christ, Truth.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Houses of Parliament, Stockholm

"The Swedish Parliament meets in the middle of January and closes its sessions on the fifteenth of May, and this is the one place which the King may not enter, as one of the guardians of the Riksdag proudly informed me," writes Dr. Francis E. Clark, in his book about Scandinavia, referring to "the modern building of very handsome and generous proportions, where the lawmakers of Sweden assemble."

"Both houses of Parliament go to the King, but he may not return to them. At the opening of Parliament the legislators assemble in the place where the King addresses them. . . . After prayers and a special sermon in the cathedral, relating to the duties of legislation (a religious ceremony that reminded us of the old Election Day sermons of the good State of Massachusetts), the members of the upper and lower houses march into a great

hall of the palace, the speakers leading the way, and take their seats on either side of the throne. This throne is of solid silver on a raised platform, and on each side of it are seats for the princes and members of the royal family. The Queen and princesses sit in the gallery, surrounded by members of the court. All sorts and conditions of men are represented—bishops and country clergymen, pro-

vincial governors and landed noblemen, freehold peasants, rural schoolmasters, university dons and industrial kings. We are reminded of the past history of Sweden by the uniforms of the military guards, some of whom are in the costume of Charles XII, and others in that of Gustavus III. The courtiers are arrayed in gorgeous uniforms and their breasts blaze with many decorations. After the guard and the gentlemen-in-waiting come the princes in the march to the throne room, and last of all the King himself. He seats himself upon the throne and commences his address, which always begins with the words 'Good sirs and Swedish men,' and ends with his assurance of good will to all. The presidents of the two houses respond to the speech of the King. The heads of the departments read their reports and present their budgets. Then, the gorgeous procession files out in the same order in which it entered, and the two houses proceed to the Parliament building to begin the work of a new session."

Song of the Surf

The surf shouts out its old brave song,
And the seething shallows break
Into ripples that circle and cream
Along
The shimmering sands where seaweeds
bleach
High on the shell-strewn wind-swept
beach,
And the warm land-breezes wake.
The rising tide brings the brown boats
home
Across the dawn-lit bar—
And, above the showers of flinging
foam,
The sun breaks thro' the cool gray
mist,
And dims the silvery amethyst
Of the fainting morning-star!
—L. Nicholson.

Djerba

"The island is really the edge of the desert where it makes down to the Mediterranean. It is, in effect, a farming oasis which has been reclaimed from the sands by its own people through the use of the underground waters. It is in a condition of varied cultivation throughout, but is more fertile in some parts than in others; for, if attention is relaxed it reverts at once to the sterile, sandy state," writes George E. Woodberry, in "North Africa and the Desert."

"A peculiar people inhabits it. They are dissident Mohammedans, and akin in their heresy to the Mzabites of the Sahara, whose fantasia I saw, and who have made the oases to the west and southwest of Touggourt centers of prosperity, besides being a vigorous, nomad race of merchants thorough all North Africa. . . . They carry their insistence on the 'only God' so far as to deny divine authority to the prophets, including Muhammad. They have strange bits of mosques, diminutive things with a square minaret topped with a curious conical stone, and these are numerous scattered over the whole island. They are the Puritans of the Moslem world, strict in their manners, severe even, and very frugal. It is to this folk that the island owes its state of culture; they have made it a habitable tract; nor do they confine their toil to the land. They weave excellent white burnouses of their wool, and bright, striped blankets, and they mold pretty pottery; they engage in the fisheries; and with their nomad instincts they often seek occupation and trade abroad. . . . This community, distributed broadly without towns in their small domains, might seem a dream of the primitive—a frugal folk on a sterile land, in their rural Para-

dise of small economies and simple manners, leading uneventful lives of humble industry, far from the great world. "It was a curious country to look at; not rich, no bottom-lands, or waving acres, or luxury of exuberant vegetation rushing forth; the nakedness of the land showed through. But the face of the country had lines of verdure and spots of springtime and greenness reaches over the dry acclivities; the mild warmth of the sun cheered everywhere to its brightest; there were plotted fields here and there, and the palms gave beauty to the sky and the olives gave character to the earth. There were some splendid olive trees, old, hoary trunks knobbed with age and contorted by ocean gales; massive columnar stems of incredible girth that lifted from near the ground immense rounds of heavy foliage impenetrably dark; and others, more shells and ruins of time, that still shot green shoots from their tops to the bright wave of the sun. It was the scene of an old world; and there was something ancient and venerable to my eyes in the landscape that had seen so little change for centuries and yet had known human life, humble generations, for so long. Far away, beyond sloping breadths of dark, rough herbage whose sparse bunches hummocked the dry soil, glittered a low mass of white walls that slowly defined itself as a farmstead with orchards about; it had a rude, medieval look in its exterior, and many objects apparently, like an old manor. Cattle stood around it lazily, and a couple of men were at work in the cluttered yard. On another ridge was one of those strange mosques, but larger and more important than usual,

perhaps the memorial of some island saint. The blue sky shone through the window of the cupola of the minaret, with its conical stone at the top; on one side the olive trees leaned away from it by twos and threes, and on the other high palms lifted their feathery tops, inclined at different angles, tall, slender, drooping stems with very small tufts. It was a very lonely and peaceful sight in that silent country, stretching far around. We met hardly anyone on the road, except in the vicinity of the bare houses, groups who evidently belonged to the place. The houses were not the least curious features of the landscape. They were roofed with little domes, as is usual on the island. These gave a certain solemnity to the scene—the grave aspect of the East. So we went on in the calm, warm day, mile after mile, undulating over the country, but with no real change of level, with glimpses of the old farms, the sharp-pinnacled minarets of the solemn mosques, the white domes, the feathery palms and rolling olives, through the monotony of a land where there was truly a great peace."

Finishers

Do it. Bridge the gulf well and truly from edge to edge, and the dunces will find it out. There is but one verdict needful, and that is mine; if I do it, I shall know it. Happy is he who finishes his work for his own sake; and the state and the world is happy that has the most of such Finishers. It cannot be otherwise; and never on the day when the work is newly done and presented. Every man settles his own rate.—Emerson's Journal.

Lanier and the Flute

Three days ago I went to Badger's on business, and found there a magnificent silver bass flute, running down to F below the staff, and on putting it to my lips drew forth the most ravishing notes I ever heard from any instrument; broad, noble notes, like my fine boy's eyes—whereupon I dilated upon a wind of inspiration, and did breathe out strains thereon in such fashion that the workmen gazed and grew sympathetic, so that now when I go there they immediately bring me the bass flute.—Sidney Lanier, in a letter to his wife.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, NOV. 3, 1917

EDITORIALS

A Scrap of Paper?

THE greatest testimony which could possibly be given to the toleration of the United States, in religious as in other matters, is the fact that today certain of the Roman Catholic residents of Massachusetts are conducting, in this State, a campaign for the purpose of opposing the prohibition of sectarian endowments. When it is remembered that Massachusetts was the seat of the great Puritan settlements, when recognition is made of the fact that these settlements were formed by people seeking freedom of worship from Romanism and Episcopacy in Europe, it shows how broad must have been the toleration which, in succeeding years, so dominated the policy of New England that it should have become possible for Roman Catholicism gradually to establish itself, and to gain that entire political and religious freedom which is enabling it today to oppose the anti-aid amendment.

It is necessary to dwell on this fact, because one of the most unfortunate arguments which has been employed against the Protestant framers of the amendment to the constitution is that they are "bigots," whilst against the Roman Catholic supporters the argument launched is that they are "ill-purposed." Now, if the Protestantism of Massachusetts had been "bigoted," Roman Catholicism would not be in a position even to say so, whilst the charge that the Roman Catholic supporters of the amendment are "ill-purposed" is merely a rather bigoted way of saying that the man who differs from you is insincere. All these terms may, however, be swept away for just what they are, a substitute for an argument. And in their place a return to argument may be made in the shape of a request for information as to how it can be bigoted to put all religions on a like and equal basis, and as to why it should be ill-purposed to wish to see an amendment carried which would prevent the wrangling of sects over demands for pecuniary scholastic assistance, by placing upon all these sects the necessity for providing for their own necessities of that kind. Now it must be obvious to the person who thinks at all, that if one school is to be endowed every school must logically and fairly be endowed, and that if one sect is to be favored with an appropriation, every sect must be favored with appropriations in the same ratio. Unless, therefore, the opponents of the measure hope in some way to force those who disagree with their religious views to pay for their schools, there is nothing whatever to be gained by sectarian appropriations.

In plain English, if, in every school, appropriations are made, on the only fair basis, that of a per capita calculation, then no financial relief will be gained by any sect except on two assumptions. The first assumption is that the members of the sect will not contribute unless forced to by law, whilst the second is that the richer sect may be compelled to pay for the poorer, or that by some juggling process of assessment one sect may be relieved at the expense of another. All this being so, it is surely obvious that the fairest means of dealing with the question is that adopted in the convention and drafted in the amendment, namely, that all sectarian appropriations shall be eschewed, so that each sect, if it chooses to withdraw its children from the public schools, shall have thrown upon it the responsibility of providing for their education. As a matter of fact, if any other method were adopted, the undignified spectacle would soon be witnessed of religious bodies competing with one another over the allotment of appropriations. Indeed, the only way of avoiding this would be a yearly census of schools to arrive at the distribution to the various religions.

What, however, opponents of the amendments are aiming at is not in the least an equal distribution of funds on a per capita basis, but a disruption of the public school system. If the system of sectarian appropriations were carried out, what would necessarily follow would be the breaking up of the public school system into a series of sectarian schools supported by public funds, but over which the State had no control. The public school system, as at present organized, leaves the religious instruction of children, where it properly belongs, at home. If parents do not instruct their children in such matters, that is the fault of the parents, and not of the State. In the public schools everybody has precisely the same opportunity for instruction on the basis of absolute equality. But once the public school system was broken up, and the children drafted into sectarian schools, the education of the country would be placed at the mercy of an unknown number of irresponsible teachers, who would either utilize or waste the appropriations of the State, absolutely without control, and in accordance with their own capacity or incapacity.

Everybody knows exactly what the Roman Catholic hierarchy thinks of the public school; so that it will not come with any surprise to the community that the order has gone forth to defeat the amendment. But what every person is surprised at is that the compromise openly accepted in July should be repudiated in October. The interval is, indeed, almost as brief as that in which the scruples of Gertrude, Queen of Denmark, were overcome. At the same time the attempt to prove that the opposition to the amendment always existed by quoting a letter written before the amendment ever came into being, and when quite another proposal was before the convention, discloses what might be termed an almost comprehensive shortness of memory; almost as comprehensive a loss of memory as is implied by the expectation that anyone should seriously entertain the belief that an amendment which is now described as "anti-God" and as an "insult" to the Roman Catholic religion, should for months have been permitted to be accepted and supported by a large number of responsible Roman Catholics, not only without a single expression of disapproval from the hierarchy, but even under so strong an implication of approval, that

its sponsors and supporters in the Roman Catholic party were utterly deceived.

It was Frederick the Great who first adumbrated the theory of the Scrap of Paper, in the famous dictum, "Do not commit the gross blunder of not abandoning treaties when it suits your interest." It was Frederick William IV who first patented the title, when he declared, in a speech from the throne, "All written constitutions are only scraps of paper." But an agreement is not less an agreement because it is not committed to paper, and of that fact Mr. Garland seems to have been made aware.

A New Labor Scheme in France

THE new labor organization which was instituted in France by M. Albert Thomas, when he was still Minister of Armaments, is occasioning much discussion and adverse criticism in the French press, and throughout the country. M. Thomas' scheme, which is applied to French war factories, is intended to promote cooperation and fair conditions of labor, to prevent strikes, and to further better and closer relations between employers and employees than have hitherto existed. Briefly, it provides for the formation in every factory of a body of factory delegates, who are to serve as a link between the working people and their employers, "so that the employers may be informed of all matters relating to the welfare of their workpeople, and may take prompt measures to comply with their demands, and thus prevent the labor discontent which leads to strikes."

The idea is, of course, an excellent one, but it is clear, from the storm of criticism it has aroused, that it has largely failed to secure that goodwill between the two parties most nearly concerned which is essential to the successful working out of any agreement. The rock upon which these parties have split is the question as to how the delegates shall be appointed. In M. Thomas' original circular dealing with the matter, it was stated that it was for the employers to fix the condition and eligibility of the delegates. Large numbers of employees, however, refused to tolerate this provision, and claimed the right to nominate delegates "without interference on the part of employers." The great organization the Confédération Générale du Travail was quite emphatic on the point. "The workers," it declared, "must be entirely free to elect their representatives. No suspicion must attach itself to those who are entrusted with the representation of their comrades." Quite apart from this question, however, the whole arrangement is opposed, in certain quarters, on the ground that a scheme of such a revolutionary nature cannot and should not be instituted simply by means of a circular from a Minister of State. "Consciously or unconsciously," declares one writer, "a class organization is being foisted upon us which, starting with the working classes and passing through the institution of factory delegates, working under, or associated with labor controllers appointed by a Minister, will end with a formidable seizure of the great industries by centralized power."

To the dispassionate outsider, who has given any attention to the developments in the labor movement in France, during the last three years, it is not difficult to discover what is really going forward. All that is best in that movement has long since been divorced from the idea that the way to economic salvation lies along the path of class warfare. The leaders have abandoned, as Gustave Hervé has put it, the Marxian doctrine of class against class, and are insistent that, in the future, labor will achieve its ideals, not by means of war waged openly or secretly against other classes, but rather "in the way shown by Saint-Simon, Fourier, Proudhon and Blanqui, that is, by a fruitful entente between capital, talent, and manual labor." M. Albert Thomas' scheme represents a genuine effort to achieve this ideal. There is much more behind it than appears on the surface. It is revolutionary, both in intention and in effect, and that it should arouse vigorous comment and opposition is not surprising. It may have to undergo many modifications before it can be successfully carried into effect, but the ideal at which it clearly aims is a sound one, and is, for this reason, certain of ultimate achievement, in some form or another.

Ships

THE United States has plenty of supplies for the war fronts, counting what is available and what is in sight. It is making entirely satisfactory progress in the initial preparation of men for overseas service. It is well provided with money for present and prospective use. It is, however, a country separated from the nearest battle zones by three thousand miles of salt water. It might have everything of which Europe is in need, and yet be of no practical assistance in the great conflict, if it lacked the means of conveying what it has to offer across the Atlantic.

This fact was impressed upon the western nation by the Allies, shortly after its decision to join them in their struggle against German autocracy. The Republic was quick to see the situation as the Allies saw it, and it was quick to take action looking to the immediate construction of a great fleet of wooden and steel merchant vessels. Passing over delays in Congress and in the Shipping Board that might have been avoided, and looking only at the more satisfying phases of the proceedings, the whole matter now resolves itself into this, that seven months after the declaration of war, the wooden and steel tonnage contracted for by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the Shipping Board's executive, totals 3,124,700; the tonnage available under the law allowing the President to requisition ships under private construction totals 2,000,000; while the total construction, estimated to December 31, 1916, totals 750,000 tons.

Asked how much tonnage would be required of the United States in 1918, the Allies placed the figure at 6,000,000, and the Shipping Board promised to have this amount afloat in the period named. It became apparent early, however, that fulfillment of this promise, at the rate of construction attained, would be impossible. The Shipping Board at first rather resented the doubt introduced into the situation, but later admitted that its program had fallen, up to the beginning of October, 1917, twenty steel ships behind the schedule. We now have

it from E. N. Hurley, chairman of the board, that between October 31 and March 1 "this country will turn out 1,000,000 tons of ships." Between October 31 and March 1 means a period of four months. One million tons in four months, assuming the continuance of this ratio, would mean that the tonnage to be produced in the succeeding ten months of 1918 would be 2,500,000, bringing the total in 1918 to only 3,500,000, or 2,500,000 below the total named by the Allies as the 1918 requirement of the United States.

But it would not be fair to figure in this way. Mr. Hurley quickly adds to his first statement: "The new goal of our expectations is ten times the production of 1916. Every ounce of our energy and initiative must be directed toward the achievement of the greatest task ever imposed upon a nation in war. We are going to build 6,000,000 deadweight tons of ships in 1918. I say we are going to do it because I know that anything America sets out to do, she does."

There can scarcely be any question as to the native ability of the United States to rise to and pass the figure set by the Allies within the time limit named. But it must be clear to every intelligent observer that even native ability must fall far short of achievement when it permits its hands to be tied. If the task set for the Republic, which it has cheerfully accepted, is to be accomplished, it must be done by changing radically the methods of dealing with the most important factor in the whole situation, namely, labor. To begin with, labor must be transformed into service; the laborer must be made subject to discipline. The construction of ships is a job for soldiers, quite as much as the construction of trenches, or the fighting behind them. The country is at war, and there should hereafter be no recognition of difference between a strike and a mutiny on the part of those enlisted, actually or potentially, in the nation's service.

The public will take Mr. Hurley at his word, but it will hold him strictly to it. He promises at least 6,000,000 tons of ships in 1918. That year will not have advanced very far before it will be possible to judge whether or not his promise is being carried out. As a matter of fact, the prospects of his success may be accurately determined by the steps he shall take in advance toward insuring construction. The nation will heave a sigh of relief and gratitude when its Government, through the Shipping Board and every other proper agency, shall assert its authority over all those persons engaged in work essential to the winning of the war.

The Trentino

THE people who inhabit the Trentino, as the southern portion of the Austrian Province of Tyrol is called, differ very much from their neighbors in the rest of the Province. The Tyroleans proper speak German, for the most part, and are specially remarkable for their fervent loyalty to the House of Hapsburg. The people of the Trentino speak Italian. All their sympathies are with Italy, and, ever since the final settlement which followed Italy's wars of liberation, a settlement which excluded the Trentino from the new Kingdom of united Italy, they have regarded their land as a part of Italy unredeemed, and have waited and worked for reunion.

The dual race problem in Tyrol is, indeed, a very ancient one. By far the greater part of the country was inhabited, when it first made its appearance in history, by the Raetians, held by some to have been a Celtic race. They were conquered by the Romans under Drusus and Tiberius, in the Second Century B. C., and the land was later organized into the Roman Province of Raetia. Then, in the Fifth Century, after the fall of the Roman Empire in the west, the northern part of the country was overrun by the Ostrogoths, but the Teutonic Langobardi, who pressed up from Venetia and the plains of Lombardy, became Romanized themselves, and the dual race question was firmly established.

The next important epoch in the history of the Trentino was in the Tenth Century, when the Emperor Conrad II intrusted all temporal power in the district to the bishops of Trent, at the same time detaching the country from Italy, to which it had practically always belonged. These bishops, in their turn, exercised their temporal power through lay vassals, and so, by devious ways, Tyrol passed, in the Thirteenth Century, to the House of Hapsburg, and has remained a possession of that house ever since. From that time onwards, till 1665, the governing of Tyrol was generally intrusted to a cadet of the Austrian house, who ruled first at Meran, and, from 1420, at Innsbruck, as a nearly independent prince, but since 1665 the province has been governed from Vienna.

The center of gravity of the Trentino is, of course, its capital, the ancient city of Trent, a city which lives, as one writer has remarked, "rather on its historical souvenirs than on its industries." However that may be, it has certainly a well-deserved reputation for beauty. It stands on the left bank of the Adige where that river, on its way to Verona, is joined by the Fersina, and, when approached from the north, its embattled towers and walls, "filling the whole breadth of the valley," and the isolated rocky citadel of Doss Trento rising some 300 feet above the city, all go to make up a memorable picture. Trent, moreover, is not, like so many cities well figured at a distance, a disappointment on closer acquaintance. It is, indeed, beautiful within and without, an Italian town, and that of a high order. It has many palaces, substantial houses, broad streets, and spacious squares, and everywhere one goes one sees Italian names, hears the Italian language, and, in many other ways, is made to realize that one is at the center of Italia Irredenta. The inhabitants, indeed, never let an opportunity go by of emphasizing their indissoluble connection with Italy. Thus a tradition that Dante had once visited the country was sufficient reason for erecting the present beautiful statue of the poet which stands opposite the railway station.

As has been said, Trent subsists largely on its history, and, in fact, at every turn are memorials of the past, including the great cathedral church or Duomo, built in four installments, between the Eleventh and

Fifteenth Centuries, and, perhaps most notable of all, just to the east of the city, the famous Castello del Buon Consiglio, for centuries the residence of the prince bishops who long ruled the Trentino.

Notes and Comments

THE Battle of Hastings, a London paper announces, began at 9 o'clock in the morning, on the 14th of October, 1066. All this appears to be historically accurate. The questionable part of the announcement comes in the following sentence, to the effect that "it is proposed to commemorate the anniversary of this event by a week's festival on behalf of the wounded." It seems rather a long time to have waited to collect money for the wounded, until the year 1917, which a small calculation will reveal is 851 years after the event. Supposing the youngest veteran to have been 16 at the time of the battle, he would now be 867, or going strongly as a competitor with Methuselah.

SO MANY other things are coming along to take the attention of humanity that there is a possibility of overlooking the comet of gigantic size that is now, according to the astronomers, approaching this solar system at a speed of 1,134,246 miles a day. Halley's comet, which appeared in 1911, and disappointed people principally by reason of the flimsiness of its texture, was large enough to be seen through the great telescopes eight months before perihelion, or its closest approach to the sun; but the visitor now on the way was seen fourteen months before being due to attain the corresponding position, its discovery having been made in April, 1916. The comet will, it is announced, be at its best and brightest in June of next year, and it will be welcome if it shall fulfill in magnificence even a part of all that is promised in the advance notices.

TO OFFER peace to Belgium is another "thoughtful" German stroke. It is very thoughtful, when you come to think of the way in which the German forces are falling back, in Flanders, before the powerful thrusts of the Anglo-French combination. And it is still more thoughtful when you read that American soldiers are now in the trenches on the western front. A little patience and Belgium will be freed, and it will be freed by just such methods as the Allies are now employing in restoring portions of the country. These methods were tersely described, recently, by an Irishman who had just returned from the trenches. He was telling of the elaborate German dugouts, when some one interrupted to ask: "But how do the British build their dugouts?" "They don't build them," he replied, "they take 'em."

THERE are 20,000 Portuguese in the Hawaiian Islands, and it is charged that these people, and not the natives, are responsible for the ukulele. It has long been a matter of common knowledge that the instrument was introduced into the islands by a Portuguese, but that is not really the question of greatest moment. So long as the ukulele was confined to Hawaii it was almost as harmless as a banjo, the guitar or the mandolin. Nobody then had a word to say against it. The point that needs to be cleared up is, Where lies the responsibility for introducing it, not into Hawaii, but into the United States?

THE celebration of the Thaddeus Kosciuszko centenary at the Kingsway Hall was fervid and a great success, though it was indeed a pity that Lord Bryce found himself unable to attend. The Polish national airs were played on the organ, and noble music they are. The speeches were all attuned to a note of hope, even of certainty, of the resurrection of Poland as one of the necessary results of the world war. The evocation of the career of the great Polish patriot by Mr. Gooch, the editor of the Contemporary Review, was a fine, restrained yet enthusiastic utterance.

IT SEEMS only yesterday that the Brown University controversy, in which Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews was the central figure, was at its height, creating, across and up and down the North American continent, such a tumult in political economic circles as the United States had seldom known. Surely, one must get well into the perspective of human events to take in the full meaning of the phrase, "a tempest in a teacup."

A WESTERN farmer dropped in upon the Liberty Loan committee in his town, toward the close of the recent subscription period, placed a milk can on the table, removed the cover, and emptied the contents. That milk can contained the savings of years, in copper, silver and gold coins and bank notes. When counted, the cash was found to amount to a goodly sum. "I never put my money in bank," said the farmer, "but I've been thinkin' it over, an' I guess I can trust Uncle Sam." No doubt he was typical of a much larger element of the population than is actually known.

THEY do some things with more than average efficiency in the Southwest of the United States. Take the case of the twenty-nine persons in Oklahoma who have recently been tried for creating antiraid disturbances. The ringleaders were sentenced to ten years each, and all of the others to terms ranging from six months to six years. The authorities in Oklahoma are evidently determined to discourage sedition.

IN THE light of events that have taken place since the war started, the following quotation from a speech delivered by Joseph Chamberlain at Birmingham, in 1898, is, to say the least, interesting: "I would even go so far as to say that, terrible as war may be, even war itself may be cheaply purchased if, in a great and noble cause, the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack should wave together over an Anglo-Saxon alliance."